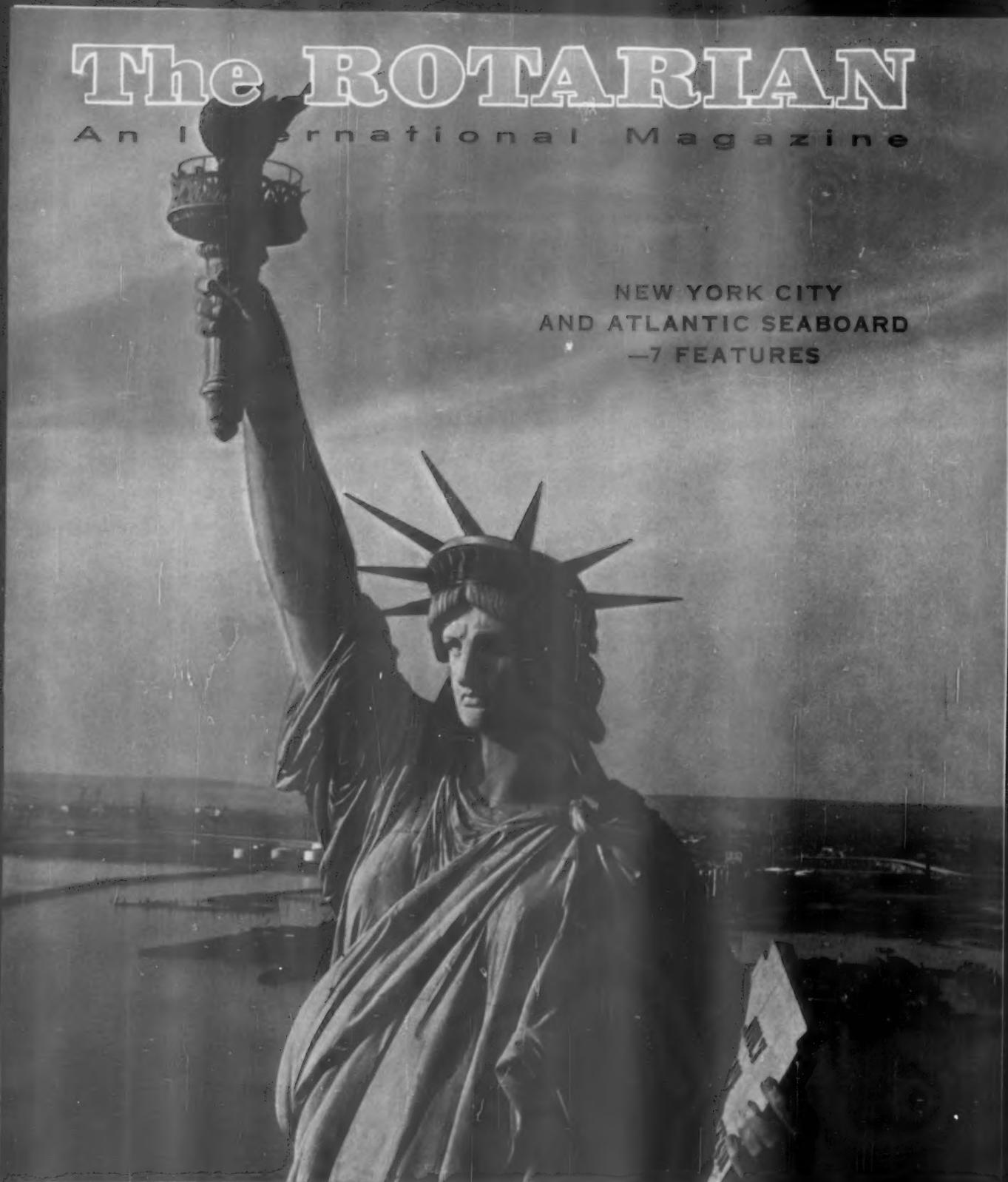


The ROTARIAN

An International Magazine

NEW YORK CITY
AND ATLANTIC SEABOARD
—7 FEATURES



PETER J. CELLIERS—Three Days in New York

ELEANOR EARLY—Seven Days in the U. S. East

CHRISTOPHER TUNNARD—City 600 Miles Long

WILLIAM S. HEDGES—Your 1959 Convention

FEBRUARY • 1959



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Your LETTERS

Add: Turkeys in North Dakota

Says THORSTEIN HYLAND

Attorney-at-Law

Stanton, North Dakota

John Stuart Martin's *Comeback of the Wild Turkey* [THE ROTARIAN for December] is interesting. Readers may be interested in knowing that wild turkeys were "planted" in North Dakota about five years ago and they are doing fine. They are becoming quite numerous along the Missouri River all across the State.

Rotary Should Be in Vanguard

Says HARLEIGH B. TRECKER, Rotarian

Educator

Hartford, Connecticut

President Clifford A. Randall's article, *Help Shape the Future* [THE ROTARIAN for December], is bold, forthright, vigorous, and stimulating. Certainly all of us need to face up to the challenge he gives us if we are to offer "bold new concepts in service" to our communities. There are great tasks to be done, great needs to be met. Rotary should be in the vanguard of community action.

Human Rights Mixed Up

Thinks RON KENNEDY, Rotarian

Semolina Manufacturer

Minneapolis, Minnesota

The December issue of THE ROTARIAN properly publicizes the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is a bold list. For ten years, though, I have had the feeling it is a mixed-up list, partly "rights," partly mere *desires* or *aspirations* or *wants*.

I can see life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as rights. I question whether the happiness one pursues is in itself a right, and the same thing goes for some of the desires expressed in Articles 22 through 26 in what you have labelled a "Bill of Rights for the World."

Is it true that "everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay"? Or is this a desirable thing one earns if he can?

Is it really true that "everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work"? Or is this something he achieves if he can?

Is it really true that "everyone, as a member of society, has a right to social security"?

Is it really true that "everyone has the right to . . . favorable conditions of work" and to "favorable remuneration"?

Is it really true that "everyone has the right . . . to enjoy the arts"?

I say the goodhearted people who framed this Universal Declaration of Human "Rights" got pretty thoroughly mixed up between the things a human

being has a right to have and a lot of other things he merely would like to have. It ought to be called a "Universal Declaration of Human Ambitions." I think God gave man the right to attempt to conquer his environment, but I have never read anything in the Scriptures in the way of a pledge from the Almighty that every human being would succeed in doing so.

'No One Wants to Feel Useless'

Affirms ARTHUR J. BROCKELMAN

Honorary Rotarian

Lawrence, Massachusetts

Harry Elmore Hurd's *In the Shadow of Seventy* [THE ROTARIAN for December] concludes with this statement: ". . . the greatest reward of retirement is the privilege of doing the things which we most want to do." I feel that there is a higher reward in most older persons' minds and that is to have a feeling of usefulness and "wantedness" in society. No one wants to feel useless and unwanted, yet our way of life, our "rules" on compulsory retirement, and the lack of proper guidance to prepare people for retirement have caused this feeling to exist. . . .

Why not change our theories and develop procedures to keep our older people useful and wanted? First, recognize the problem, then, with the potential desire of older people to stay useful, develop this through education and guidance so that these older people can remove themselves from the classification of "a burden to the community."

Disagreement with Mr. Frederick

From DONALD V. ZOERB, Rotarian

Elementary-School Principal

Clayton, Missouri

I must disagree with some of the views expressed in *Speaking of Books*, by John T. Frederick, in THE ROTARIAN for November.

Mr. Frederick suggests that parents sit down and read through a second-, third-, or fourth-grade reader to decide whether they think they would have enjoyed studying it for a year at that age. When the average father has trouble remembering his wife's birthday and wedding anniversary, it would seem a rather large order for him to recall his childhood interests with such clarity that he could decide whether the book would have interested him. And even if he could remember, he would not take into account the fact that children's interests today are in many respects different from those of children 20 or 30 years ago.

And how familiar is the old refrain about the good old days of *McGuffey Readers*. In those days this was the only book the [Continued on page 60]

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

CONVENTION. This issue features on many pages an international event and its locus looming on the Rotary horizon. The event: Rotary's 50th Annual Convention. The city: New York, N.Y. The dates: June 7-11. The official hotel-reservation form for the Convention is inserted in this issue, along with a list of hotels and rates (see inside back cover). If you plan to attend, use the insert card for accommodations. Assignments will be made on a "first come, first served" basis. So . . . act now! . . . On March 1, Convention Manager Marlin Tabb is to open Rotary's Convention office in New York's Hotel Commodore, Lexington Avenue at 42d Street.

ASSEMBLY . . . INSTITUTE. Ending the day before the Convention opens will be the 1959 International Assembly and Rotary Institute to be held concurrently at the Lake Placid Club in Essex County, N.Y. The dates: June 1-6. The Assembly is a planning body for incoming officers of Rotary International; the Institute, an informal discussion forum comprised of present and past RI officers.

PRESIDENT. Following a seven-week Rotary journey in Asia and Europe, Rotary's President, Clifford A. Randall, returned to the U.S.A. and his office in Evanston, Ill. Awaiting his attention were various administrative matters, and advance preparations for a midyear meeting with the Board (see below). On his February schedule were more Rotary visits in the U.S.A. . . . Near the end of his European travels, President Randall made Rotary visits in France, and in that nation's capital he was decorated as an Officer of the French Legion of Honor for his contributions toward international understanding and peace.

MEETINGS. Nominating Committee for President . . . January 23-24 . . . Evanston, Ill.
Board of Directors . . . January 26-30 . . . Evanston, Ill.
Magazine Committee . . . February 23-24 . . . Evanston, Ill.

NEW FELLOWS. Announced last month on this page was the number of Rotary Foundation Fellowship awards for 1959-60, the total given as 124. Since then, six more awards have been made official, raising the total to 130. The grants average \$2,600 each and total approximately \$340,000. Since 1947, when the program was inaugurated, awards have been made to 1,200 young men and women from 67 countries, with total grants in excess of 3 million dollars.

BIRTHDAY MONTH. February brings Rotary's 54th anniversary, and Clubs in all parts of the world will be celebrating the occasion in various ways. Many will help make Rotary and its aims better known in their communities by releasing to local newspapers and radio and television stations information about the organization's origin and growth. For helpful material in preparing such news releases, write to the Central Office.

ADD FOUR IN '58. During 1958 four new countries were added to the Rotary roster: French Guiana in South America, Ghana in Africa, Laos in Asia, and Madagascar in the Indian Ocean.

VITAL STATISTICS. On December 23 there were 10,019 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 468,500 Rotarians. New Clubs since July 1, 1958, totalled 146.

The Object of Rotary

is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

First. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;
Second. High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

Third. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;
Fourth. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.



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The Editors' WORKSHOP

THIS ISSUE calls your attention to New York City in New York State in the United States of America, where on the lucky-numbered days of June 7-11, 1959, Rotary International will hold its 50th Annual Convention. Thousands of Rotary people from the 111 lands which have Rotary Clubs will be there for that meeting. The Host Club expects upward of 20,000. Will you be among them? Whether you're sure or undecided, give the authors and artists in these pages a chance to soften you up; then turn to the last page and fill out the inserted hotel-application form. While it doesn't bind you, it does get your name in early for a good place to sleep in the second-largest city on earth, which may very possibly be host to the largest Convention Rotary ever held.

FEBRUARY 23 brings Rotary's 54th birthday, the date recalling the meeting four men held in a Chicago engineer's office to form a club based on the idea of one man from each business or profession and cemented with fellowship. The "ringleader" of that little club was a 37-year-old Chicago lawyer named Paul Harris. Today you see his picture on the walls of business offices, hotel dining rooms, and men's dens in all the 10,019 communities that have Rotary Clubs. We can imagine many a Rotarian stopping on February 23 to give that picture a special look. "I never knew you personally, Founder Paul, but the thing you started there in Chicago so many years ago has brought me so much of friendship, so much deeper an appreciation for my work and my community, so sharpened a sense of the oneness of humankind, that—well, I'll never take your picture down."

FOR THE Rotary Club of Oakland, California, U.S.A., this is Golden Anniversary Month. It was born in February, 1909. Then in June come the 50th birthdays of the Rotary Clubs of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., and Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., and in August that of the Rotary Club of New York, New York, U.S.A., and in December that of the Rotary Club of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. In future issues we shall report at least briefly on the half-century achievements of those "first" Clubs and on how they marked their birthdays. Thereafter our reporting on 50-year Clubs will, because of swelling numbers, have to be briefer.

WHEN THE PRESS began to give out our December issue, we weren't aware that Contributor Harry Elmore Hurd had died. Then from his executor came the sad news. Sad, we thought, because here was a man who, after a lifetime of hard work, had achieved a little respite from it—enough to enable him to advise people wisely on how to make the most of their retirement. But perhaps we lack understanding. Maybe, as so many religions seem to say, it's all for the best. It was very nice to be at least a peripheral friend of this gentle, thoughtful New England writer who made life richer for so many people.



Our Cover

THE TOY replicas you see of the Statue of Liberty are, most of them, misleading. They lead you to think Miss Liberty wears shining silver or gold. Actually she wears copper-oxide green. For many years this patina worried people who remembered the lady as she looked when the Republic of France gave her to the United States of America in 1886. Her flowing robe—and indeed all of her exterior—is made of bronze plates nine-tenths of an inch thick, and the original effect was that of shining metal. Today everybody loves the grey-green, blue-green, yellow-green hues that soften the huge figure and few speak any more of scrubbing her down. Photographer Devaney of Publix Pictorial is glad of that. He likes the color in this shot he made from a helicopter. You too can fly around Miss Liberty's head on a regular sightseeing service. And you too, if your heart will stand it, can climb up the narrow circular stairs right into her crown. There are three resting places on the way up, which makes your path in liberty far easier than many nations are finding it.

—THE EDITORS

1959 Convention of Rotary International, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., June 7-11, 1959

THE ROTARIAN

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

ELEANOR EARLY, a top-ranking travel author, turned from teaching to reporting to book writing. She has ten travel books to her credit, her latest being *Washington Holiday*. Massachusetts



Early

born, she lives in New York City, travels quite a bit, especially among the islands of the Caribbean. . . . Another newspaper reporter turned travel writer is PETER J. CELLIERS, now travel editor of *Redbook*. Born in South Africa, he was a roving correspondent there and in Europe before the war. He likes so many places that he has "picked out 16 to retire to." Married, he has two children, says he is a "travel critic with a crusading urge."



Celliers

WILLIAM S. HEDGES, Host Club Executive Committee Chairman for Rotary's 1959 Convention, is a vice-president of a radio and television network. A veteran in the broadcasting field, he is one of the founders of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, has been the president of the organization.



Hedges

Born in Canada and educated there and in England, CHRISTOPHER TUNNARD is professor at Yale University and director of its Graduate Program in City Planning. Winner of several awards in civic designing, he is the author of *The City of Man*, the research for which was done under a Guggenheim Fellowship. He is married and has a son. . . . ALFRED STEINBERG, a "transplanted Minnesotan," lives in Washington, D. C., with his wife and three children, writes articles for the mass-circulation magazines. He has written three books, has three more "in the works." His best editor, he says, is his wife.



Tunnard

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THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE

is regularly indexed in *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*

Published monthly by Rotary International

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This Is My New York

One hears the hoarse notes of the great ships in the river,
and one remembers suddenly the princely girdle of proud,
potent tides that bind the city, and suddenly New York
blazes like a magnificent jewel in its fit setting of sea
and earth and stars.

—Thomas Wolfe
Novelist (1900-1938)

New York standing up above Manhattan is like a rose-colored stone in
the blue of a maritime sky; New York at night is like a limitless cluster
of jewels.

—Le Corbusier
Swiss Architect (1887—)

*As the ship glided up the river, the city burst thunderously upon us in
the early dusk—the white glacier of lower New York swooping down
like a strand of a bridge to rise into uptown New York, a miracle of
foamy light suspended by the stars. A band started to play on deck, but
the majesty of the city made the march trivial and tinkling. From that
moment I knew that New York, however often I might leave it, was home.*

—F. Scott Fitzgerald
Novelist (1896-1940)

*Cut off as I am, it is inevitable that I should sometimes
feel like a shadow walking in a shadowy world. When this
happens, I ask to be taken to New York City. Always I
return home weary, but I have the comforting certainty
that mankind is real flesh and I myself am not a dream.*

—Helen Keller
Deaf and Blind Lecturer and Writer (1880—)

New York is not all bricks and steel. There are hearts there, too, and if
they do not break, then they at least know how to leap. It is the place
where all the aspirations of the Western world meet to form one vast
master aspiration as powerful as the suction of a steam dredge.

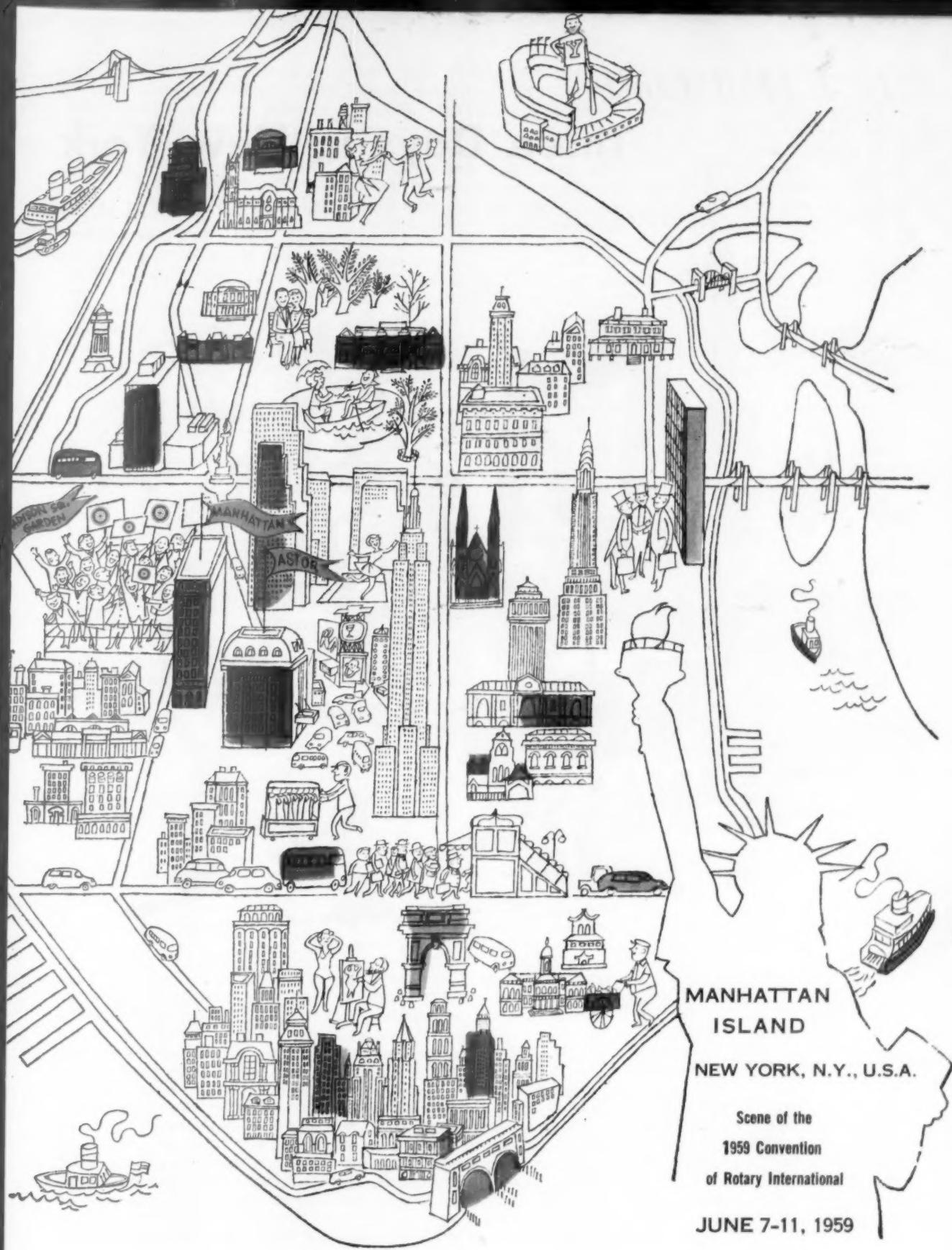
—H. L. Mencken
Satirist and Editor (1880-1956)

*City of burried and sparkling waters!
City of spires and masts!
City nested in bays! My city!*

—Walt Whitman
Poet (1819-1892)



Illustration by Dale Maxey



MANHATTAN
ISLAND
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

Scene of the
1959 Convention
of Rotary International

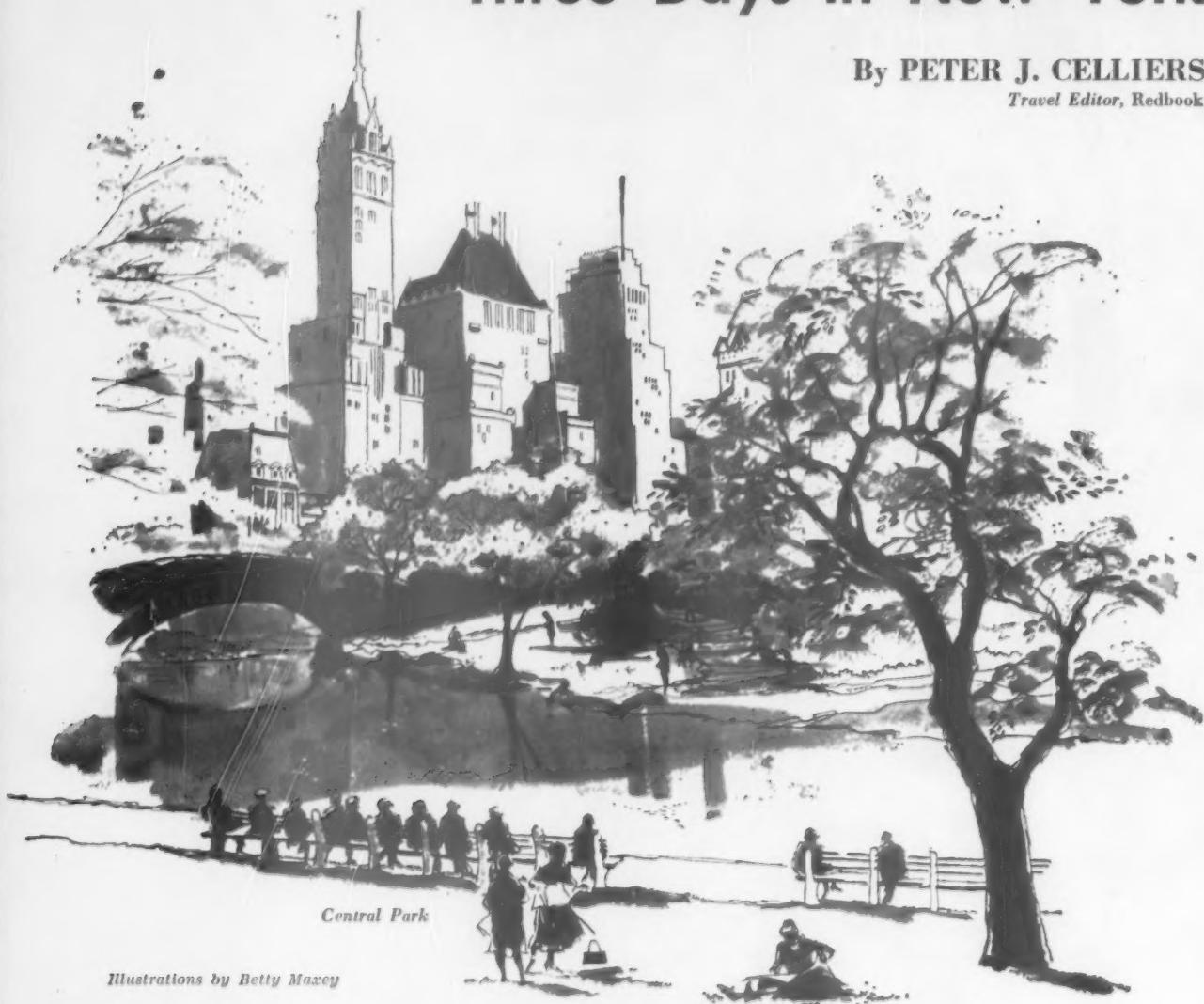
JUNE 7-11, 1959

If I Had Only

Three Days in New York

By PETER J. CELLIERS

Travel Editor, Redbook



Central Park

Illustrations by Betty Maxey

SO you're coming to New York! What's your fancy? *Les quenelles de veau financière* or the best steak in America? The fast precision chorus line at Radio City Music Hall or the ballet company at New York City Center or two on the aisle for *The Music Man*? The suave babel of the United Nations or the briny clangor of the Fulton Fish Market when the lighters unload at dawn or the heady bustle of bank runners and customers' men in the narrow streets around the Stock Ex-

change at noon? Cigar shopping in the fragrant walk-in humidor at Dunhill's, hefting a finely balanced hunting rifle at Abercrombie & Fitch's, or shopping for gifts in the perfumed aisles of Bergdorf Goodman's? Whatever your pleasure, New York has it!

The only problem is what to pick in, say, three Rotary pre- or post-Convention days... and how much you want to spend, all the way from a minimum of \$40 up to \$300, \$500, or more.

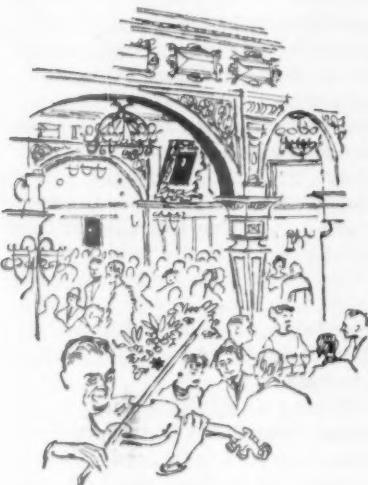
"But it's a lonely town," some

say. And so it is—if you're not ready to make the first move and talk to busy, occupied people. But act friendly—and you'll find friends. "People haven't the time to be polite," I've heard it said. And that's so, if you count only the cab driver soured by a score of traffic tangles and the counter man who answered my "Fine day!" with the comment, "I sell coffee, not talk." But stack them up against the man in the subway who left his train to walk me through the maze of tunnels un-

der Times Square ("There's always another train," he said, over my protests) and the fatherly hotel elevator operator who exchanged foot-balm recipes with my wife after a hard day's sightseeing. They're New Yorkers, too. So . . . which twin wears the chip?

We met them all recently when we tried out a three-day program in New York for you. As a matter of fact, we "use-tested" two three-day programs. The first one we had to scrap. On the second, we planned ahead. We recommend that you do the same, and stick to your schedule.

Now, New York is not essentially a sight-seeing city. It lives in today for tomorrow. Monuments to the past get short shrift. So that it's not so much what you see here that spells fun but what you do, the sort of life you can live here as nowhere else. It may



Luchow's Restaurant

be a stroll in the turn-of-the-century district around Delancy Street of a Sunday morning for rich pastries lathered in cream at Jewish bakeries—or the night sailing of a glittering transatlantic liner—or two old men playing chess on a sunny bench in Central Park. They're all part of the weave, of the throb, of the city.

Oh, to be sure, there are monuments. There's the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building and Rockefeller Center, Gramercy Park and the old Coop-

er Union, Wall Street and the Stock Exchange, and even the heavily Victorian Brooklyn Bridge, from which Steve Brody made his famous jump and which is still to this day occasionally "sold" by a confidence man short on inspiration. But you can see most of these on a half-day sightseeing tour and they are worth the price.

You should add half a day for the other sights that depend more on individual taste: for the teeming foreign quarters like Yorktown, for Harlem and its superb tenements, for a ferry ride through the busy harbor.

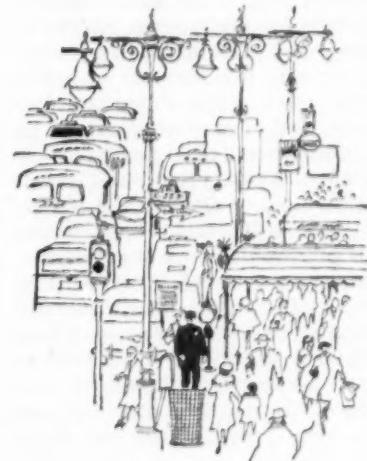
These are things you have to pick for yourself—just as, of all the superb art collections in New York, I would not choose the Metropolitan first for myself but rather the smaller Frick Collection and perhaps the Museum of Modern Art. So with other possibilities: you will decide for yourself whether to perch on a stool in a drug store at 42d Street and Broadway to listen to the out-of-work actors who may be stars tomorrow, to stroll the teeming garment center with wheeled racks of shrouded fashions being pushed along Seventh Avenue south of 40th or the diamond center on 47th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues where bearded dealers examine packets of glittering stones on the sidewalks, to view the stalls peddling everything from live eels to sticky mozzarella cheese in the Italian street market on Ninth Avenue south of 39th Street.

But enough of sights—even though they be beminked dowers in the Edwardian hush of the Plaza Hotel's Palm Court at tea time! Enough of seeing—we should be talking of life, of living . . . of joining the throngs on Times Square at night, gaudy and gay with 50 miles of neons flashing on streetfuls of colored cabs . . . of Sunday-afternoon jam sessions at Nick's in the Village or "cool" jazz any evening at Birdland or the Embers . . . of the Latin Quarter . . . of restaurants like Saito's, where you sit with shoes off at foot-high Japanese tables to relish *tempura* and *sukiyaki* or the Sunday multicourse

Polynesian feast at Luau 400, of rich Dutch food at the Holland House Tavern, and of the Forum of the Twelve Caesars, where waiters in Roman garb will serve you chicken baked in clay according to the olden recipe . . . of shops where you can buy a gold yo-yo, ancient Greek coins, a tiger cub for Christmas . . . of grandiose apartment buildings where everyone lives—and no one's at home.

You can't "do" all of New York on conducted tours—though there are yacht trips around Manhattan (in three hours for \$2.50 from the West 41st, 42d, and 43d Street Piers) and night-club tours (five clubs, three floor shows, dinner: \$15.95) and trips out of town (West Point, Bear Mountain, Hyde Park, all day, \$8.95). But surely start your stay with one tour that hits the high lights from Beekman Hill to the Bowery, from Rockefeller Center to the Statue of Liberty. If you want to be truly original in this department, add a helicopter tour. New York Airways' three-passenger sight-seeing 'copters leave from the downtown Battery Heliport, at Pier A on the Hudson River side of the Battery, and cover a five- to six-mile circuit for \$5 a person.

Allow the first morning, then, for a sight-seeing trip. With any forethought, you'll have taken along a copy of *Cue*, the weekly entertainment magazine of New York, and written ahead for some of the splendidly informative fold-



Fifth Avenue and 55th

ers of the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau (90 East 42d Street). You may even have along the entertainment section of Sunday's *New York Times* and maybe a guidebook. One of the best of these at \$1 is Andrew Hepburn's *New York City*, published by Houghton Mifflin in the American Travel Series.

Since the sight-seeing bus will drop you back at Times Square, your best bet is to lunch close by. And if you have not tried an Automat so far, this is the time to do it: at Horn & Hardart's at 47th Street and Broadway. It's a bustling, clangorous place—where, typically, the change-maker doles out nickels in 25-cent throws to a steady stream of customers without ever deigning to look down. On the other hand, if you feel like a smart spot—and New York makes you feel that way—you can't do better in this area than Sardi's on West 44th Street, a-glitter with theatrical caricatures and the celebrated subjects themselves lurching with agents, producers, critics, and fellow actors. It's not ruinous—entrees at lunch are \$1.75 up. Sardi's is one of the few places that has retained a celebrated clientele while also attracting tourists. Others include the Ruban Bleu; the posh Twenty-One, Stork, and Harwyn Clubs; and, after the show, Reuben's.

If you're downtown around Wall Street, you'd likely head for Ye Olde Chop House on Cedar Street, where the stock brokers gather for turtle soup, saddle of hare, and other game in a darkly masculine atmosphere; or you'd follow the freight shippers to historic old Fraunces Tavern on Broad Street; and, finally, if sea food was on your mind—as it should be so close to the Fulton Market — there's Sweet's and Sloppy Louie's in a maze of narrow streets redolent of roasting coffee and spices fresh from foreign shores, where you sit at long wooden tables and rub shoulders over a chowder with fish handlers from the market and customs brokers from offices on lower Broadway.

Picking in the modest-price

range around town, you might choose on the basis of atmosphere—say, a place like Asti's in the Village where you get Italian food and waiters who'll launch into *Pagliacci* or a 20-year-old Tino Rossi sigh-maker at the drop of a plate. Otherwise you pick on the basis of nationality. Here, we like Cafe Madrid and La Bilbaina on West 14th Street for tangy Spanish *paellas* of chicken and sea food in saffron rice or, if you



Near Broadway

happen to like fishy tripe, for octopus or squid cooked in its own ink. Foo Chow on Eighth Avenue is "simple" in the most absolute way—but ask the owner to order for you and you'll eat true and succulent Chinese food. Bo-Bo is the place in Chinatown proper, on Peel Street. Among moderate French places, we always enjoy Marnel's and La Moal's on the East Side, Paris Brest and Cafe Brittany (good basic food) on the West. Luchow's on East 14th is the grandfather of all German restaurants and Debrecen's on East 79th is our Hungarian rhapsody (especially in the garden in Summer).

Fornos' on 52d Street has a Mexican combination plate that's easy (in a manner of speaking) on the uninitiated who have not yet grown a leather lining in their mouths, and on Lexington Avenue in the upper 20's there's a bunch of Near Eastern spots dispensing *shish kebab*, cheese or meat *burek* turnovers, and nut-and-honey *baklava*.

Of course, if it's steak you want, dollar for dollar (and quite a few of those), I'll stack Christ Cella's against the best in the country. You can do a lot of international dining just at one spot: the Mayan Restaurant in Rockefeller Center, where a different country's most famous dish is the "special" each day. With all this array, and we've barely hinted at the variety available, is it any wonder that most New Yorkers "collect" restaurants as a hobby?

So now you've had lunch on your first day. Next stop is the United Nations, part of the brave new world that New York incarnates. There'll be time to stroll over there—en route, admiring the models who buzz in and out of the fashion photographers' building at 480 Lexington like bees at a hive—because few of the U. N. afternoon sessions reconvene before 3 P.M. We took a tour escorted by a charming Austrian girl, passing through lounges alive with the babel of many languages—into hushed committee rooms where our earphones droned simultaneous translations in four languages, then downstairs to the international shop . . . where the wife of this emissary busily accumulated blued metalware from Israel, inlaid bracelets from Thailand, wood carvings from Pakistan, lace from Belgium, chocolate from The Netherlands.

Seeing a television show is another "must" on a trip to New York. Most are "taped" during the day, at studios dotted all over town, so the time to see them is late in the afternoon of your first day, with free tickets obtainable from your hotel or the Convention and Visitors Bureau, or, better yet, by writing ahead to the network. There are, of course, any number of late-afternoon things you can do instead of TV studios. In fact, I suggested that we tour the *New York Times* or go aboard one of the big ocean liners at embarkation time. So we compromised—and took in a TV show.

The studio was on Broadway in the 70's; by the time we'd gone back to [Continued on page 50]

*These are the places that
would be on my itinerary—*

If I Had Only Seven Days in the U. S. East

By ELEANOR EARLY

Paintings by Phil Austin



On Cape Cod, sandy peninsula of Massachusetts, is Nauset Lighthouse near Eastham.

IF I had only a week in the upper Eastern States, where I would go poses an interesting—and difficult—challenge. I have travelled widely throughout the region, and have developed a fondness for many places in it. I couldn't see them all in seven days; it might take seven weeks. But here are the places I love the most and would like to revisit.

First and foremost is Boston. Being a Bostonian, maybe I'm prejudiced—but for me there is no dearer city in the U.S.A. And the best way to see it is by sightseeing bus. No stranger should try to see it by motorcar, for he would become hopelessly lost.

During my Boston stay I'd go to the Public Library, in Copley Square, and see the magnificent Abbey paintings again. No one needs to "know" art to appreciate the Abbey paintings, all flaming crimson and gold and royal purple. The Museum of Fine Arts, too, is most interesting, and Mrs. Jack Gardner's palace enchanting. For years and years Mrs. Jack shocked society. She was reckless, witty, and gay. Not a pretty woman, but a fascinating one. She loved fine paintings and precious antiques, and gathered them during her world travels to make her home more beautiful. In 1900 she

decided to build a palace to house her treasures and four years later it was completed.

On my Boston rounds I'd see the New State House with its golden dome, the little Old State House, and Faneuil Hall which, during the Revolution, was so frequently used for important political meetings that it became known as "The Cradle of American Liberty." Also, the Old North Church where the lanterns—"One if by land, and two if by sea"—were hung for Paul Revere, and Bunker Hill Monument, where the famous battle was fought.

Visitors sometimes spend a day visiting ancient burial grounds. Others visit the beautiful Christian Science Church, though not all are necessarily Christian Scientists. There are seats in the auditorium for 5,000 people, and there are more pipes in the organ than there are seats in the hall. The pews are of red mahogany from San Domingo, and gleam richly against the pure white background.

Sunset would find me strolling through the Boston Common and the Public Garden. Children love to ride the swan boats there, and to feed the pigeons and squirrels. Then a walk up Beacon Hill past the old houses with purple win-

dow panes, and around diminutive Louisburg Square. Near-by is Durgin-Park's, in the market district, for a heavy New England dinner. The portions are man sized, everything delicious and modestly priced. Ye Old Oyster House is well known for its sea food, and among the most distinguished of Boston's restaurants are Locke-Ober's, the Ritz Carlton, and the Parker House.

Near Boston is Cambridge, home of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, a pleasant place to spend a few hours. Harvard's Botanical Museum houses the celebrated collections of glass flowers. Nowhere else are there flowers like these. Because of their rarity they are worth a fortune.

Lexington and Concord, a few miles beyond Cambridge, I'd see in a day. In Lexington there are the Green, where the first battle of the Revolution took place; Munroe and Buckman Taverns; and Parson Clarke's house, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams slept the night before the battle.

In Concord I wouldn't miss the rude bridge (now rebuilt) that arched the "flood . . . where once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world." What is left of the original bridge is in the Concord Anti-

quarian Rooms, a fine place to visit, as is the delightful Alcott House, where Louisa wrote *Little Women*, and Emerson and Thoreau went for tea.

Marblehead, Salem, and Gloucester are on the way to New Hampshire, and my itinerary would include them. Marblehead is a gray sea town with houses crowding to the ocean's edge. All the gardens are old-fashioned and bewitching, and posies bloom in boats and buckets everywhere. Salem has Gallows Hill (where they hanged "witches"), the House of the Seven Gables, and Chestnut Street, where "quality folk" built stately homes. Salem's Peabody Museum and Essex Institute are two of New England's most fascinating museums.

The road to Gloucester passes in quick succession through millionaires' old resorts, Beverly, Pride's Crossing, and Manchester-by-the-sea. Wherever there is a choice of routes, I'd take the coastal one, for nowhere else along the Atlantic Seaboard is there a more beautiful seascape. Gloucester is mostly scenic, so there would be no need to dash madly to old houses and museums. Only the ocean and the rocks—the most gorgeous rocks that ever were—and Gloucester's picturesque artists' colony.

If terribly pressed for time, I would drive to Cape Cod and back (from Boston) in a single day. I came to know and love the Cape as a little girl. There is much to see. If I had more time, I should also visit en route to the Cape, either of two famous islands—Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket. The Vineyard is nearer the mainland. Nantucket, sometimes called the "Far Away Island," is where rich Quaker captains built fine mansions in the town and poor fishermen lived in 'Sconset in little houses, now for rent, where rambler roses climb the walls and bloom on the rooftops. Boys—and their dads—always enjoy Nantucket's whaling museum. Boats for the islands leave from Hyannis in the morning and return in the afternoon.

There are several motor routes along Cape Cod. I would travel the longer road to see the villages



Artists call this "Motif No. 1," a popular setting to paint at Rockport Harbor, Me.

drowsing under wine-glass elms, and a great many beautiful old houses. There are also a number of "half houses" along the King's Highway. Half houses, with only one room in front, were built by bridegrooms who meant to enlarge them when babies came, and couples who continued to live in half houses never had families.

The Cape has practically everything for virtually everybody—lonely moors and gay resorts, chic and fashionable towns, and places where artists and writers go. It is heaven for antique hunters and a great place for gourmets.

And, of course, I couldn't possibly bypass Plymouth, a short distance southeast of Boston. At "Plimouth Plantation," a recent reconstruction, are replicas of the Pilgrims' first houses, the *Mayflower II* (model of her famous ancestor), and Plymouth Rock, on which the Pilgrims are said to have stepped ashore. The homes to visit, for a vivid presentation of Pilgrim life, are the humble ones of long ago, with their kitchen-living rooms, and huge fireplaces with Dutch ovens. Here are the wooden platters they used, and the grim old pewter. The broad-bottomed, roomy armchairs—very straight as to back—were reserved for the grown people. There were benches for the young people and servants, and crickets for the children. Here are their spinning wheels, oaken tables, and chests.

While in New England I'd try to manage a side trip to the White Mountains in New Hampshire. One of the most awesome sights there is the Old Man of the Mountain. Nobody knows how old the Old Man is. He was probably born of the North American ice sheet that covered the mountains. As the ice melted and slipped away, frost and ice caused the mountain to break, and in this way the giant profile was formed. The Old Man's nose is a long sloping ledge, his mouth a sidelong chasm, 50 feet wide. The Indians once said that the Old Man did not always seem as stern as he does now. Before the white men came, he looked happier, they said. On near-by Cannon Mountain is the aerial tramway (beloved of children) that carries passengers to the summit of the mountains.

From Franconia Notch there is a lovely drive south through pleasant intervals to Lake Winnipesaukee, largest and most beautiful lake in New Hampshire. Somehow I'd find time for this. Twice a day a steamer makes a trip around the lake, stopping at islands with strange names: Little Barn Door and Big Barn Door, Rum Point, Rattlesnake, Red-head, and Becky's Garden. Every island is dotted with cottages.

From the hills of New Hampshire to the Green Mountains of Vermont is a beautiful drive of about 55 miles. At Barre I always

like to embark on a guided tour of the Rock of Ages Quarry. West of the mountains lies Lake Champlain. The first steamer on the lake, and the second in the world, was the *Vermont* (1808), built the year after Robert Fulton launched his *Clermont* on the Hudson. In good weather the *Vermont's* speed was almost five miles an hour and it took two days to go from one end of the lake to the other. It had one cabin for men and one for women. Servants slept on the floor. Could I squeeze a boat trip into my itinerary? I'd try!

Just south of Burlington, Vermont, is the fascinating town of Shelburne. Here is early Vermont, with meeting house and stagecoach inn, country store and weathered dwellings. Among the exhibits is the *Ticonderoga*, the famous old lake side-wheeler, now a marine museum. This would be a fine place to prolong my holiday.

From the southern end of Lake Champlain I would head south to the Berkshire Hills and Lenox, Massachusetts. If it was July, I wouldn't fail to hear the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood.

A "must" for me during these "seven days in the U. S. East" would be the Washington, D. C., area. I was a newspaper reporter in Washington and had a house there, and even wrote a book about it—*Washington Holiday*.

On the way to Washington I'd

make a stop in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the Civil War battlefield where President Lincoln delivered his most famous address. There are now at Gettysburg more than 2,000 monuments, statues, and markers, five observation towers, and miles of avenues. To find their way around, first-time visitors usually hire a guide to tour the battlefield. First, I would view the great electric map that narrates the story of the battle. The entire field of 2,392 acres is a national monument, and one cannot view it without being moved by its great historic significance.

If I happened to arrive in the nation's capital in the evening, I would take the bus tour called "Washington at Night." The trip takes two hours. The Capitol Plaza, with its floodlit fountains, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials are dramatically illuminated. The capital's marble buildings, beautiful by day, are even lovelier by night.

Visitors can go to the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, and all public buildings on their own. But I think it's best to take a sight-seeing tour, one that includes the Smithsonian Institute, the Department of Justice Building, the Supreme Court building, and the Library of Congress.

There are fine department stores in Washington, many smart shops, and excellent restaurants. For sea

food I like Hogate's on the Potomac and Hall's on the water front. At Harvey's, near the Mayflower Hotel, the visitor is likely to see many well-known Government officials.

After Washington I would visit Mount Vernon, going by river boat down the Potomac. The excursion boats dock near the old jetty, and it is a nice walk uphill to the mansion. Whatever people who write travel books may say, sight-seeing is an exhausting pleasure, and the easier you take it, the more enjoyable it is. The last time I visited Mount Vernon I took a limousine tour. We spent several hours in the house and garden, and returned to Washington by private car, via Alexandria and Arlington. The conductor was well informed and didn't tell any "corny" stories, as some do.

After ranging from New England down to the Potomac, my wonderful trip must be near its end. Still, in whatever time left, I would somehow, some way, include Charlottesville, Virginia, a lovely city, and Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, a short distance from Charlottesville. Monticello means "little mountain," for the home stands on the summit of a hill, and from it the visitor has an excellent view of the beautiful countryside.

Richmond, with its ante-bellum heritage preserved in stately homes and many shrines, I could not leave out. Nor could I possibly omit Williamsburg from my itinerary. The restored capital of the Virginia colony, Williamsburg is an enchanting place, and there I'd visit the Governor's Palace and gardens, the Capitol, and William and Mary College. I'd roam the old streets, browse through the craft shops, and dine in the colonial-style taverns. Williamsburg, to many, is the experience of a lifetime.

There you have the places I would visit—or try to—on a week-long jaunt throughout the region many Rotarians and their families will be travelling in as part of their trip to or from Rotary's Convention in June. If you visit some of these places, I do hope you enjoy them as much as I always have.

New Hampshire's beautiful lake region in the foothills of the White Mountains.



We'll Outshine '49



By WILLIAM S. HEDGES

*Chairman, Host Club Executive Committee;
Rotarian, New York, N. Y.*

Rotary's Convention in New York in June promises to be bigger, brighter than ever.

NEW YORK!

It has a beauty, a charm, all its own. It is a fabulous city, and, as practically any one of its annual 14 million visitors will tell you, it offers the finest, most exciting hospitality in the world. Basically it is a friendly city, especially when you add the leavening influence of other people joined in a common interest. That is why New York is the ideal city for Rotary International's 50th Annual Convention next June 7-11. I predict it will be the biggest, best, most wonderful gathering ever held by our organization, and I cordially invite you and your family to be a part of it.

New York is adequate in all respects: meeting places, hotels, restaurants, entertainment—you name it. It's a fine convention town. The facts support it. In 1956, for instance, almost 4 million people came to more than 265 conventions here. But there is something special about a Rotary Convention. More than anything

else it is a manifestation of world friendship. Rotarians represent different vocations, different countries, different races, religions, and cultures. Yet when they sail into our port city next June, they will do so under a common burgee of service. And this fact alone, I believe, stirs a special interest among the 8 million people of our city. They too are people of all races, creeds, and cultures. They good-naturedly jostle together in the stores, subway trains, buildings, restaurants, parks, and all those wood, steel, glass, concrete, and brownstone living and working units called New York City . . . and in doing so present a world friendship showcase of their own.

Ten years ago New York had its "tryout" for Rotary's 1959 Convention. The attendance record set that year—15,961 men and women and 723 children—stands today. This year we're shooting for 20,000 . . . and we fully expect to make it!

Our confidence here is well grounded. Rotary has grown in strength and vitality since 1949. There are 145,000 more Rotarians today than a short decade ago. Travel is swifter, more convenient . . . and people are more travel-minded. This is Rotary's 50th Annual Convention, a kind of magic, magnetic number in itself. And all Rotary Clubs within a 50-mile radius of New York are making a special effort to secure 200 percent registration (member and his wife) from their memberships. Most of all, New York, a superconcentration of people, art, commerce, sport, religion, entertainment, finance, and education, has more attraction than ever.*

Rotary's big show will focus at Madison Square Garden. All the plenary sessions and the big entertainment features will be held in its vast arena. The huge meeting hall on Eighth Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets, the

* See page 10.—EDS.

bigest of its kind in New York, has housed about every kind of event: basketball, hockey, rodeos, circuses, political and evangelistic gatherings, firemen's balls, and bridge tournaments. One evening back in 1941 more than 23,000 fans squeezed in for a boxing match. The night I most remember in the "Garden" is the opening night of Rotary's Convention ten years ago, when the arena and three great tiers ringing it were filled with Rotarians and their families from 64 countries. By the way, all those who trudged to the top tiers that night will be happy to learn that the Garden installed escalators last year.

New York's hotels are among the finest in the world. More than 11,000 rooms in 83 hotels—all carefully screened by our Hotels Committee—are under reservation already, assuring you a comfortable and convenient place to stay during the Convention. Although there are an adequate number of rooms, you should return your official hotel-accommodation request at the earliest possible date. You will find a form for this purpose, plus hotel rates and information, on the inside back cover of this Magazine. Hotel assignments will be on a "first come, first served" basis.

Five minutes' walking distance from Madison Square Garden, in the newly decorated Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, will be the traditional House of Friendship, Rotary's informal meeting place that's as friendly as the corner drug store . . . only this one will have 15,000 square feet. The Grand Ballroom is on the main-floor level, which means no stairs to climb, no elevators to wait for. The Youth Hub will be set up in the Manhattan Hotel, which is in the same block as the Astor.

The Astor Hotel is in that glittering canyon of light known as the Times Square District, which every evening explodes into a neon frenzy. Here are animated signs seven stories high, Tin Pan Alley, night clubs with music hot and cool, motion-picture palaces,

flea circuses, legitimate theaters, restaurants, and stores. Soon after 11 P.M. the curtains begin to ring down in many of its theaters, and the District, which seems deserted at one moment, suddenly swarms with people who pour from under bright marqueses. It's part of New York you won't want to miss . . . and won't fail to miss when you come to the Convention.

When you arrive at any of New York's major transportation terminals, you will be greeted and

helped on your way by a Rotary Welcoming Committee. On Saturday, June 6, you can register from 3 to 9 P.M. in the Exhibition Hall at Madison Square Garden. If you are a Club delegate, this is the place to present your credentials. Registration will also take place from 9 to 9 on Sunday, and during the remaining days of the Convention too.

A few steps from the registration area you will find a special booth manned by New York Rotarians and their ladies. Knowl-

Photos: (pp. 16-17) New York Convention Bureau



The House of Friendship will be in the Hotel Astor on Times Square.

edgeable of their town and what it offers you, they are there—and willing—to help you during the Convention.

Curtain time for the opening feature of Rotary's 50th is 8:30 Sunday evening, June 7, in Madison Square Garden. After a brief message and welcome from Rotary International's President, Clifford A. Randall, the first of two big entertainment features will begin. Arthur Knorr, a television producer who for many years produced the stage shows at the famed Roxy Theater, is directing both the Sunday- and Monday-evening shows. Mr. Knorr is no stranger to Rotary gatherings of this type, having produced the entertainment features at Rotary Conventions in Atlantic City, New York, and Philadelphia. He and William Davidson, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, plan to tap the best talent of Broadway, motion pictures, radio, and television in producing these two spectacles.

The Convention's first plenary session begins Monday morning, June 8, at 9:45. In the afternoon while menfolk gather to talk shop in 53 vocational craft assemblies about town, the ladies can take their pick of several different activities planned for them. The youngsters will have their own get-acquainted feature this afternoon. On Monday evening it's all hands back to the Garden for the second entertainment feature.

On Tuesday afternoon of June 9 the Garden will take on a feminine décor as New York models parade fashions for all pocketbooks. Husbands, meanwhile, will discuss Rotary Club administration in 39 group assemblies. There will be more special entertainment for the coming generation this afternoon too.

Tuesday evening is reserved for the perennially popular Fellowship Dinners. The principal ballrooms in almost every top-ranking New York hotel have been reserved for these great gatherings. You are welcome, of course, to attend the one of your choice. Tickets will go on sale Saturday in the registration area in Madison Square Garden, and sales will close about 1 o'clock

Monday afternoon. So, queue up early!

After the balloting and plenary session Wednesday morning, June 10, there will be time for a leisurely lunch before the four great International Friendship Meetings get under way. They provide an opportunity for Rotarians and their guests to learn more about Rotary in lands other than their own. They will be led by panels of present or past Rotary officers, but, as past Convention-goers know, there is often a great deal of stimulating audience participation.

Wednesday evening, and it's back to your hotel after dinner to get ready for the President's Ball in the versatile arena of Madison Square Garden. There will be two name bands, plus special entertainment. The baton swings down at 9 to start the final evening of Convention fun.

Even though the Convention

cance will be interesting to you and your family.

"Know your history" is sage advice for travellers, and the knowledge of this city's past will add immensely to your enjoyment of it. Its rise from a colonial settlement to one of the greatest cities in the world in a short span of some 300 years is unparalleled. You can get a pleasant spoonful of history plus some exhilarating views of the skyline if you take a sight-seeing boat trip around Manhattan Island. As most of us learned in the sixth grade or so, Dutchman Peter Minuit bought it in 1626 from the Algonquin Indians for \$24 worth of knives, trinkets, and beads.

You've heard the term "New Yorker." It brings to mind the fact that most New Yorkers come from someplace else. This makes for a friendly town—if you want to be friendly. New York City really belongs not only to people of the United States but to all people. Every nation has some representation here and has made some contribution, either in the towering United Nations building on the East River, or in one of the museums, or in the city's drama, opera, or music.

New York City is proud to host Rotary International. Our Club is sharing the honor with all Rotary Clubs within the New York metropolitan area. They will serve as co-hosts and are providing needed hands to make light work of the tremendous job we have undertaken.

There is no better way, I believe, to grasp the full significance of Rotary's unique fellowship than to attend an international Convention. For thousands of Rotarians and their ladies in this area, the 1959 Convention offers a rare opportunity, and I am confident we are going to have a large "local" turnout.

This is the 50th Annual Convention, and this is the golden-anniversary year of the Rotary Club of New York. We—the 472 members of the Club—know that having the Convention here will make our 50th year even more significant. We promise it will be a significant occasion for you too. You will be glad you came.



Stage and television producer Arthur Knorr will direct Convention shows.

Auld Lang Syne's to a close the following afternoon, June 11, you will probably want to stay and take in more of the sights of New York, perhaps take your vacation here. If so, there is much to see.

The Metropolitan Museum is filled with art treasures collected from the world over. The Museum of Modern Art is a wonderland. The Hayden Planetarium, Central Park's zoo, and countless structures of historical signifi-

Peale and Penney of New York



James Cash Penney, founder of J. C. Penney department stores.

Photo: Amos



Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, famous minister and popular author.

OF ALL the 472 names on the roster of the Rotary Club of New York, New York, perhaps none are better known than those of J. C. Penney and Norman Vincent Peale, both of whom have long records of active membership.

Like so many New Yorkers, both were born in small towns: J. C. Penney in Hamilton, Missouri, Dr. Peale in Bowersville, Ohio. James Cash Penney opened his first store in 1902 in a Wyoming mining town; from that small beginning more than 1,700 department stores have sprung. In the '30s he saw a 40-million-dollar fortune melt away, yet he rebuilt his enterprise upon the same "Golden Rule" foundations it was laid, and at 83 is still chairman of the board of J. C. Penney Company.

Norman Vincent Peale became pastor of a small Rhode Island church in 1922; ten years later he was minister of New York's historic Marble Collegiate Church, the focal point of his present activities. He is the author of *The Power of Positive Thinking*, a guide to living acclaimed by over 2 million book buyers. He is editor of *Guideposts* magazine, writes prolifically for other magazines, has a weekly radio program, and in a year mails 10 million items of inspirational literature to people all over the world. Both men are many-time contributors to this Magazine.

With Mr. Parks

On the Avenue

SAVE for a top-hatted Central Park hansom-cab driver, two strollers on glittering Fifth Avenue, and an Old World gentleman surrounded by traffic and soaring buildings, the people who make New York one of the earth's most exciting cities barely noticed the young man with a camera who visited them a few months ago. And this was the way he had planned it, hoping to catch in the instant of its happening the surging life about him, the impulsive hug of two lovers walking down a rain-swept street, the bewilderment of two children in an eddy of the swirling mass at Grand Central Station, the power of men thrusting skyscrapers heavenward, the dignity of Wall Street, the carnival atmosphere of Times Square, the tearfulness of small boys after a school-yard scuffle, the hushing magnificence of a first glimpse of Manhattan Island from atop the Empire State Building. . . . The results of the quest may be seen in the exclusive pictures which follow on these ten pages, the work of 26-year-old Win-

field I. Parks, Jr., a Providence, Rhode Island, newspaper photographer who has already garnered top national photo-journalism honors. Under assignment to the famed Three Lions agency, he shot these pictures and literally hundreds of other excellent views in just two and one-half days. Here is vivid testimony that the essence of a city may best be glimpsed in the faces and manners of its people; and that one huge advantage of living outside New York is the precious privilege that may come now and then, as it will next June to thousands of Rotarians, of visiting the city and seeing it with fresh eyes, as if for the first time—and wondering again how it could be real.



Winfield I. Parks, Jr.



Fifth Avenue

Central Park South





Near Park Avenue



The "Palace"

Times Square



Grand Central Station



Wall Street



Greenwich Village

d every.
ere . . .







Rainy Saturday



Theater district

Patriarch



Recess



From the Empire State, looking northward

THE ROTARIAN



FEBRUARY, 1959

29

Super-City on the



*From Maine to Virginia—and
in like urban areas—regional
planning provides the answers
to mounting local problems.*

Illustration by Jim Hicks

Seaboard

By CHRISTOPHER TUNNARD

*Director, Graduate Program of City Planning,
School of Art and Architecture, Yale University*

WHEN the famous historical painter John Singleton Copley drove from Boston to New York in 1771, he wrote home saying that during the whole journey "you scarcely lose sight of a house."

That was only a beginning. Back from the thin thread of the Post Road were miles of open country or farm land. Copley would have been surprised to know that just over 100 years later you would be able to go, not only by steam train, but by electric trolley between Boston and Manhattan. And that the settlements would thicken around the railroad stations and trolley stops, as the seaboard became crisscrossed with a network of communication.

But right up until the 1920s the existing cities were still fairly compact, built-up, urban areas, the centers of nearly all business, industry, and family living. Let us take a closer look at the Atlantic shore and see what is happening to it now.

From Maine to Virginia we have a physical setting on which for more than 300 years man has modified the patterns of the land. It was, and still is, the nerve center of the United States. The economist Richardson Wood has pointed out that there is only one remotely similar area in the world—the North Atlantic European area, whence the founders of the newer area came. The Eastern Seaboard is now one of the world's greatest power centers. When you think of the United Nations headquarters, Washington, Wall Street in New York, State Street in Boston, the number of company headquarters, theaters, and great universities, and add to these a fifth of the population of the United States, you begin to realize how complex the social function of such a power center must be.

Geographically speaking, it is a typical "plain—foothills—upland" formation, with much of the plain being at the bottom of the sea—especially north of New York: there the flat land is broken and the Atlantic plain drowned, except for the islands of promontories which rise above the ocean, like Cape Cod. The channels of the drowned rivers of the coastal plain have become great coastal ports, notably New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Below Norfolk, Virginia, the coast is sandy and shallow—more a scene of shipwrecks than of good harbors—which is one of the historical reasons why settlement is sparser south of tidewater Virginia until you get to Charleston, Savannah, and Jacksonville, and why our urban region—at Yale we call it "The Atlantic Urban Region"—peters out below Norfolk and Richmond, where the cotton and tobacco fields begin.

In the landscape of the Big Street—as our area from Bangor, Maine, to Norfolk, Virginia, may be called—distinctions between town, suburb, and county are becoming hazy. Population is now

jumping the suburban areas and going to the country. According to the most recent estimates of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, 43 percent of the total increase in population between 1950 and 1955 occurred on the rural-urban fringe of metropolitan areas. People are putting up houses along country roads and travelling by car every day to work somewhere else—it need not be in town any more, because the factories are in the fields too. The old pattern of clustering around a central city is being broken up, and the jump over the suburbs is creating whole new zones of population with unrelated service facilities such as intervillage shopping centers. These get built speculatively at points—usually in open country—where access by highways will draw a certain number of customers. New systems of "freeways," such as the great Garden State Parkway in New Jersey, connecting the big cities along the coast or running through the resort country are opening up the countryside; manufacturing is moving out of the cities and back to the hinterland where it began in the form of mills along the streams; and cross-commuting—across a whole State such as Connecticut or Rhode Island, or across Manhattan—has assumed such proportions that for thousands the central city has become merely an obstacle in the daily journey.

ICALL this inhabited strip from Maine to Virginia one big city. Not a city in the old classical sense of the term, but a great urban area of many interdependent parts, like a giant lobster, "its thousand claws tremble," as Balzac once described the city and byways of Paris. There are differences in government, of course, and in social attitudes, and in the size and shape of its component parts, but the shared problems are becoming more acute and the overlapping of interests in the case of water supply, recreation, and highway planning are brought before us whenever we open a newspaper.

This is the developing urban region. It is a completely new pattern of settlement. It is not possible to stop it. It is not necessary to try to stop it, given a type of urban regional planning which can clothe man's new activities in the landscape with an appropriate form. We have had one kind of regional planning in the United States, in river-valley resource planning (the Tennessee Valley Authority is the best-known example), but now we must face up to the need for urban *regional* planning. With this kind of planning, the ideal of the balanced community—of housing, some industry, offices, and recreation—which seems to be the only goal today, would prove in many places to be wrong for the region. It does not need much imagination to see that a well-planned urban region, with its belts of industry and recreation designed to be accessible

to large numbers of people, would be a very different thing from a series of so-called balanced communities in which the range and diversity of economic and social interests are automatically kept within narrow bounds.

"There is a certain paradoxical reluctance to accept the fact of urban growth," wrote three Canadian economists recently in a report to the Gordon Economic Commission, predicting that more and more Canadians would be converging on the big cities in years ahead. Many still think of Canada as a vast agricultural and forest belt, yet the startling prediction of these experts is that soon half of the people of Canada will be living in urban areas of 100,000 or more. "As much thought and energy as possible," they go on to say, "should be devoted to these cities' improvement."

Well, we have begun to improve our cities here on the Eastern Seaboard. Norfolk, Virginia, was one of the first to use the new tool of urban redevelopment. Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, and Hartford, to name only a few, have renewal schemes under way. Baltimore is building a new civic center-office district, and Washington has a vast project planned right next to the Mall. Out in the suburbs and beyond, the use of subdivision control, performance zoning standards for new industry, and other recent devices have helped new communities to develop in an orderly manner, as town after town (not nearly all, however) begins to see the advantages of planning controls. But the significance of the urban region makes you wonder whether all these efforts are being put in the right places. Here are a few things we *should* be doing in the light of these new discoveries:

EVERY community should "build from strength" instead of making an arbitrary decision to go ahead on its own with some dream plan for the future. Economic surveys of the subregions which make up the total region would be of immense help here. Their findings would assist in changing the picture of pulling, hauling, and fighting among communities for economic advantage. Some communities are suitable for industry and some are not; some are regional banking centers; some are wholesale-distribution points; some are more suitable for residence than anything else; some, indeed, should be largely reserved for recreation, in a regional sense. To accomplish a regional balance, communities should get together and form Industrial Valley Authorities, planned commercial districts, and graduated residential zones, where subdivisions of different densities can be built away from points of conflict with other important land uses like shopping centers or industry.

As the political scientist Wallace Sayre has pointed out, some new attitudes toward government will be necessary to achieve the well-ordered urban region, although not necessarily any new type of governmental unit. Nobody wants a superauthority for such a large area, but the concept of "interdependence" should be held by all local units, rather than that of "municipal particularism," as Professor

Victor Jones, of the University of California, has characterized the present-day attitudes of suburban and rural communities. It will also be necessary, with industrial and residential belts spreading out over town and country boundaries, for the States to adopt the rôle of equalizer in matters of taxation and revenue. Thus the communities which are mainly residential and will have to build more schools and other facilities, will not suffer financially by comparison with those towns which are largely industrial.

We should be planning our new highway systems with more relationship to the urban region, instead of just connecting the big cities, as is so often the case today. Traffic is a function of density, but it is also a way of making land available for public use. Our highways should bear a direct relationship to the new industrial and recreation areas that are being planned. Some forward-looking States have acquired recreation lands *together with* highway rights of way. This will enable them to take care of growing open space needs and make them accessible without clogging country lanes and village streets with out-of-towners seeking a breathing space in rural surroundings. The Atlantic urban region is direly in need of more recreation space. It's the tourist mecca and vacationland of half the nation—another reason for its inhabitants getting together to solve a common problem.

THIS "linking up" with the rest of the country assumes larger and larger importance for the Atlantic urban region. Trucks come up from Texas with the produce New Jersey and Massachusetts can no longer grow. Executives travel from Chicago and California to head offices or branch plants in the East. Communication lines are shortened, time-wise, with new planes, new airports, pipelines, and other technological developments. But the most important factor of all is population increase. Last October we reached the total of 175 million people in the U.S.A. We are gaining 2½ million people a year, and this rate of growth will probably increase, at least for the next 25 years. All these people will have to live somewhere, and by far the majority of them will be within standard metropolitan areas. Inevitably the spaces between cities will be filled in. I expect the Atlantic urban region to fuse with the smaller urban regions developing around Pittsburgh and the steel towns of Ohio, and the region growing along the southern shores of the Great Lakes—Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit. If John Singleton Copley were to take an airplane today, he wouldn't lose sight of a subdivision between New York and Chicago.

We are used to "bigness" and to "thinking big" in most aspects of American life, but up until now we have not been willing to consider our living space in these terms. It is my belief that we shall solve our harassing local problems of traffic jams, overcrowding, and the just plain messiness of most American communities much sooner if we begin to look at them as part of a much bigger phenomenon: the developing American urban region.

World Understanding Week

March 15-21, 1959

AN INVITATION

Dear Fellow Rotarian:

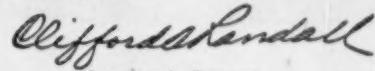
Understanding is the need of our times: understanding of the new world that science has created and understanding between peoples of different countries who must learn to live together if mankind is to survive and move to higher levels.

Rotary, through its genius for personal acquaintance, has much to contribute. If Rotarians around the world will exercise this genius, their efforts can match the need. By rethinking the great issues, by establishing contact with peoples abroad, by involving large numbers of people in their own communities in an active quest for international understanding, Rotary Clubs can rise to this occasion.

So I am inviting you and your Rotary Club to take part in a simultaneous world-wide effort during the week of March 15-21, 1959. I know that I

can count on you to make this first observance of World Understanding Week significant through the program at your Club meeting, by using *Targets for Today* to get in touch with Rotary Clubs of other lands, and by bringing the non-Rotarians of your community into conference on the great issues through the "Into Their Shoes" program that is arousing so much interest.

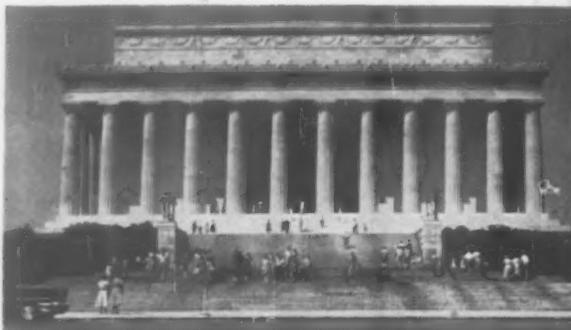
At the beginning of this Rotary year, we set for ourselves the goal of finding our personal paths to peace. Many of you, I hope, have found your paths and are following them. For you, and for all other Rotarians, a new incentive is given in World Understanding Week.



CLIFFORD A. RANDALL
President of Rotary International

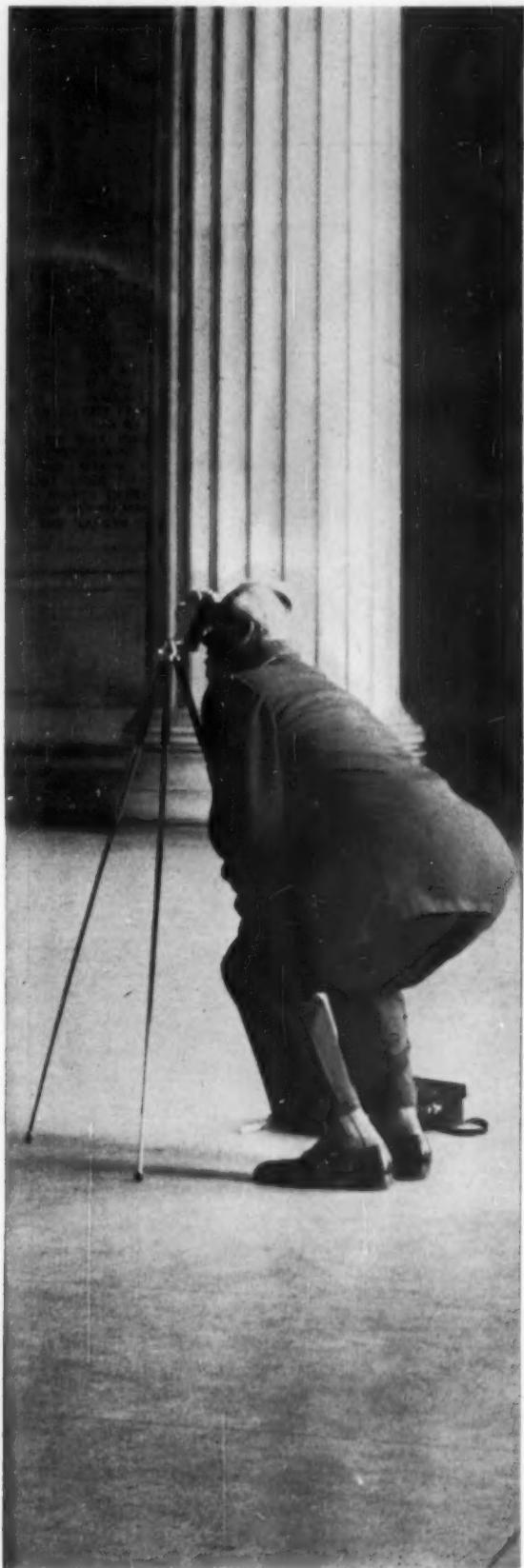
15 Ways You Can Help Make the Week a Success

- 1 Join some of your fellow members in a panel discussion of a major world issue. For a Rotary-related subject consider *Rotary in This Space-Atomic Age*—Paper 710, available at the Central Office.
- 2 Put your personal acquaintanceships on a round-the-world basis by writing to Clubs in different countries. In *Targets for Today* (Paper 706) are listed hundreds of Clubs interested in overseas correspondence.
- 3 Exchange books and magazines with Clubs in other countries. *Targets for Today* lists Clubs interested in such an exchange.
- 4 Arrange a window display of publications received from other countries. Also, discuss the publications at "fireside" and Club meetings. For more about this suggestion, request Paper 711, *R.E.A.D.*—(Rotary Exchange and Discussion.)
- 5 Inform local clergymen, newspaper editors, and radio and television stations about the Week. Tell them how your Rotary Club intends to observe it.
- 6 Is your community near a college? If it is, arrange to entertain a group of students from overseas (Paper 743).
- 7 Build a Club program—a panel discussion, quiz, or a talk-around an International Service article taken from a recent issue of this Magazine.
- 8 Get plans under way for an international youth exchange for this coming Summer, or for the next school year. How to do it at small cost is outlined in Paper 744, *Youth Across Boundary Lines*.
- 9 Promote the Week in local schools by sponsoring an essay contest on world understanding.
- 10 Do you have some "new citizens" in your town? Invite them to a Club meeting; perhaps they might participate in a panel discussion on an international subject.
- 11 If your Club is near a national border, meet with a Club on the other side.
- 12 Publish a special issue of your Club bulletin, theming it to world understanding and goodwill.
- 13 High-light the Week with a community-wide gathering to hear a speaker from another country, possibly a consular official.
- 14 Set out to learn all you can about one single world problem that stands today as a threat to peace. Let your interest be known as a means of encouraging others to begin a search for global knowledge.
- 15 Hold the first meeting of an international conference at which local groups will represent countries other than their own. The initial step for this: request Paper 709-A.



LOOK

EACH PERSON thinks his own thoughts as he stands in the still interior of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. The great marble figure there gives much to think about. To the school child, here is the man who as a boy would walk miles to borrow a book, who practiced writing on a clean-whittled plank, who became President of his nation. To parents and others, here is the symbol of their country's freedoms which allow a man, however humble his station, to rise as high as his resources and faith will carry him. To the visitor from another shore, here is the wise and strong leader who guided a young democracy "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" through its most crucial years. Statesman, emancipator, lawyer, rail splitter, orator, writer . . . Abraham Lincoln was all. And to all he is a hero, worthy of the magnificent colonnaded shrine on the Potomac River where millions gather every year to study the patient and expressive face you see on the next page.



Photos: Nelson B. Gilbert

ING AT LINCOLN



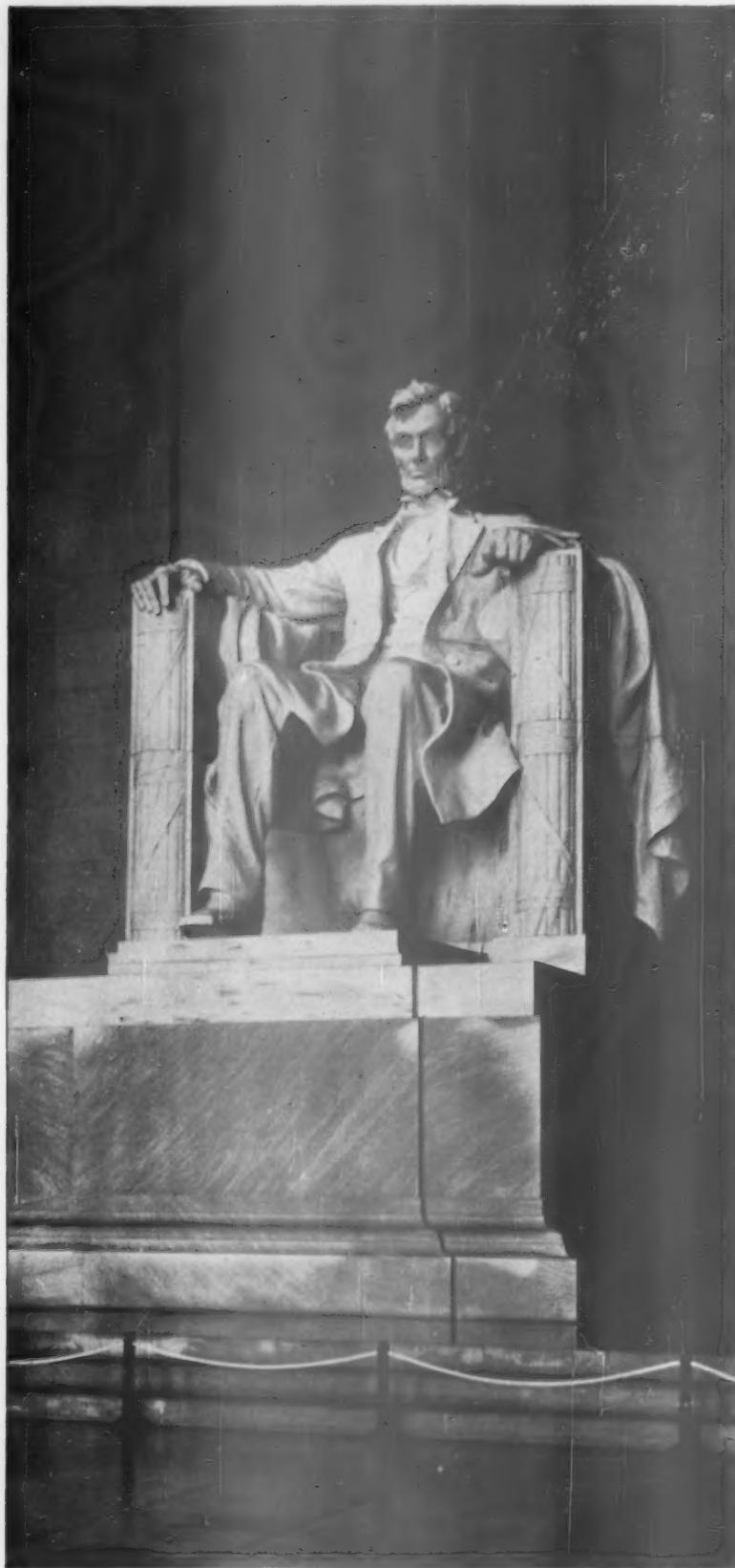


Photo: Nelson B. Gilbert

THREE MILLION visitors to Washington, D. C., this year will climb the steep stairs of the Lincoln Memorial to gaze upon the sublime marble statue of the man who saved the Union. They come from every State of that Union and from countries as far away as India and Greece to find the spirit of the martyred President. And they won't be disappointed.

Other visitors will flock to Concord, Massachusetts, to look upon another statue, the bronze seven-foot *Minute Man*. This is the stirring tribute to that "embattled farmer" who in 1775 forsook his plow to begin the Union that Lincoln saved. Here at the Old North Bridge that spans the lazy Concord River, a scene of country quiet today, the original Minute Man changed the fate of a continent when he "fired the shot heard round the world."

Generations have warmed to the beauty of these two spiritual moments. Yet few persons are aware today that one man—Daniel Chester French—made

THE MAN

Like the man he sculptured

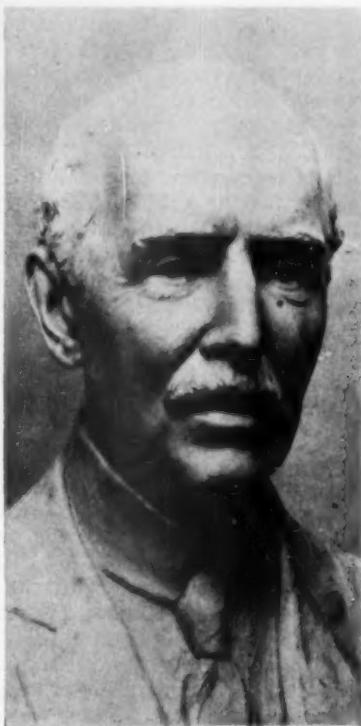
Daniel French was a self-taught genius beloved by his countrymen and famed throughout the world.

By
ALFRED STEINBERG

both, or that he also created almost 200 other superb statues, memorials, and monuments in the U.S.A. Indeed, he spent more than half a century successfully breathing extraordinary fire into hard marble and metal.

"Patriot Sculptor" was the way critics summed up the powerful work of this slight, reserved New England artist. His patriots were men of renown and men of obscurity who worked to the best of their ability for their country's welfare. He saw what was good in the work and character of his fellowmen, and he had to express what he saw. The *Minute Man* was his first statue, and it established him for the rest of his life.

Dan French was born in 1850 into a distinguished New Hampshire family of judges and lawyers. Related to Daniel Webster and John Greenleaf Whittier, he heard early about his country's heritage, and spent his impressionable years in the Yankee village of Concord, Massachusetts, known then as the "American Athens."



Daniel Chester French, from a bust by his daughter, Margaret F. Cresson.

WHO MADE LINCOLN

In tiny Concord for most of the 19th Century, the cream of creative Americans lived and worked. One of the wittiest men in town declared that the villagers supported themselves by writing for the *Atlantic Monthly*. This was not too inaccurate considering that packed into a few square miles were Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott, and his talented daughter Louisa May. Longfellow made Concord his second home.

Character was what counted in Concord. Concordians were forever striving to do their best, no matter what the task. Emerson turned out a steady stream of essays; Ephraim Bull originated the Concord grape; Louisa Alcott wrote her *Little Women*. But Dan, at 18, was a disgrace of sorts. Though bright and alert, he hated school and refused to carry on the

family tradition of law. Life to him meant roving the woods around town and practicing taxidermy and bird watching. "What will become of the boy?" relatives pondered as he neared 19. "Don't push him," genial Judge French replied.

With all this talk Dan worried about his future, too. One hot afternoon when time hung heavy on his hands he picked up a large purple turnip and began to whittle. His mind was elsewhere, yet guided as if by some strange magic he carved the turnip into a frog wearing a tail coat and trousers.

At dinner when he set the frog who would a-woeing go on the dining-room table, his stepmother exclaimed prophetically, "Dan, you're a genius!"

It was odd how a few words could give a life purpose and di-

rection. Dan leaped from bed the next day alive with ambition to become a sculptor. But this was easier said than done. Boston had no school for sculptors; the few art classes that existed were for young society girls. Bravely Dan attended a few classes in artistic anatomy and some lectures on lights and shadows. He completed all the formal art training he was to get when he spent a month in the studio of a sculptor who charged him \$50 for the privilege.

Ready or not, he was determined to support himself now as a sculptor. One of the first things he made was a plaster-cast pair of miniature lovesick owls. He sold all reproduction rights for \$50, only to learn that the purchaser had resold the rights the next day for \$1,000.

But there was no time for bitterness. The centennial of the first battle of the Revolutionary War was coming up in 1875 and proud Concord wanted to take note of its early glory. A committee was appointed to make a recommendation regarding a memorial to the town meeting. They began to cast about for a sculptor who could be commissioned to create a statue.

But should it be an outsider? Dan thought aloud. Concord fought the battle; Emerson immortalized it with his poem *Concord Hymn*; and certainly someone from the village would best know how to put that patriotic feeling into a statue. Quietly he began making blackboard sketches. When none satisfied him, he plunged into the production of five-inch clay models. How did one get an idea for a statue, let alone construct it? Feverishly he produced a regiment of tiny soldiers of all descriptions and poses.

And then an idea suddenly took tangible form: a farmer-soldier, striding away from his plow and clutching a gun with his right hand as he set off to defend his homeland against the Redcoats.

One night he took his best clay model of his soldier-to-be to the Emerson house.

"It's excellent," Emerson said. "Why don't you make a larger

model and let the people of Concord see it?"

That was all the encouragement Dan needed. He began a toil of months, until he had completed a 27-inch plaster-cast model. For authenticity he had scoured neighboring towns until he found a century-old plow and the clothes that actually had been worn by a Minute Man. A neighbor contributed a 1775 flintlock, another a powder horn. People came from miles around to watch the budding sculptor at work.

Economic panic hit the country when the town meeting met in the Fall of 1873 to decide on centennial plans. Money was scarce and townspeople realized they would have to take on an increased tax load to pay for their anniversary. Dan's model Minute Man, sitting on the table facing the meeting, meant little at a time like this. Several villagers said, "Why have any statue?" A simple parade and speeches by the town's

learned men should be celebration enough.

Then Emerson rose and held up a hand for order. "Friends, is this the town I know?" he demanded. A centennial celebration would be over and forgotten in a day or two, he said. On the other hand, Dan's statue would live forever. "These are hard times," he agreed. "But let us not make them ignoble as well."

Town-meeting members buckled before his words. Dan was asked for his estimate of the cost of producing a seven-foot statue. "If you will appropriate \$400 for expenses, I will deliver the statue," he said quickly. "And if you choose to pay an additional amount for my work, I will be grateful."

Dan set to work with 700 pounds of clay on his final model. He had no money to hire someone to pose, so the Minute Man's body was his own reflected in a mirror; the strong arms were

those of Patrick, his father's farmhand; and the stance came chiefly from a borrowed plaster cast of the Greek god Apollo.

A seven-foot statue for a novice was an immense undertaking, and he worked long days for almost six months before he had his clay model. Then when it came time to pour the bronze, he had none. Nor had he included it in his \$400 estimate. But Judge Hoar came to his rescue by pushing a bill through Congress for a donation of several Civil War brass cannon.

On April 19, 1875, when the *Minute Man* was unveiled, a crowd of 5,000 swept into Concord for the event. The Marine Band supplied the music and from Washington came President Grant and most of his Cabinet. But conspicuous by his absence was the shy sculptor, who had hurried off to Florence, Italy, presumably to study. Touched by the enormous response to his statue, Concord belatedly awarded Dan \$1,000.

The *Minute Man* brought Dan world-wide acclaim. He was amused to learn that in France his statue had been misnamed *The Little Man*. But he realized that his was only a beginner's luck. Even a half century later when he stood before the Old North Bridge, he scratched his head in amazement: "How I ever managed to do that with so little knowledge is a mystery to me."

Upon his return from Italy he embarked on a program to learn his trade. Statues had to be made differently, he found, whether for outdoors or indoors, whether set on a high or low pedestal or atop a building. Each was a challenge, for a statue of a man was not merely a likeness. A proper job meant poring over history books and biographies, visiting the scene of his life and talking with friends and relatives. Since his training abroad was negligible, he was free of classical rigidity and developed his own style, which happily was American to the core. Gradually by trial and error he grew sure-handed, though it was not until he was 35 that he felt at ease with his work.

In 1879 [Continued on page 49]

FATHER OF A FUTURE EMPERESS



Photo: Asahi Shinbun

ALL Japan bubbled with excitement a number of weeks ago when it was revealed that Crown Prince Akihito, 25, would marry beautiful Michiko Shoda, 24, and thus break a 2,600-year tradition of selecting the future Empress of Japan from the peerage. Miss Shoda, whom you see above classically posed with her parents, is the daughter of Hidesaburo Shoda, president of a flour-milling company and Treasurer of the Rotary Club of Tokyo. He comes from a family long identified with Rotary, for his father, Teiichiro Shoda, was for 23 years a member of the Tokyo Club; his uncle Takuji Shoda is also a Tokyo Rotarian; a brother, Bunemon, heads the new Rotary Club of Tatebayashi, while brother Kenjiro, president of Osaka University, is a member in Osaka. Future Emperor Akihito has Rotary in the family as well: his father's brother, Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, has been an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Tokyo-South, and former Royal Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda is the 1958-59 President of the Rotary Club of Tokyo-North. In Japan, home of 11,000 Rotarians, as elsewhere, the presence of Rotarians in high places helps the cause of progress and world friendship.

PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDALE, PH.D.

■ Rechargeable Dry Shaver. A West German precision-built automatic self-sharpening constant-speed electric-motor shaver operates without cords or batteries; the accumulators and complete recharging unit are built in. It can be recharged overnight by plugging into any electrical outlet. It operates with a handy thumb switch and is ideal for camping and vacation outings, in airplane, car, boat, and train—and for home. It carries a guaranty for one year and is available through a U.S.A. distributor.

■ Bowling Blinders. Better bowling scores and a speedier game are said to be the result of wearing plastic bowling blinders because they avoid the distraction of other bowlers on adjoining alleys. The shields eliminate side vision and confine vision to alley and pins; consequently, the bowler can relax and concentrate while addressing the pins. They fit on like eyeglasses and are available in four colors.

■ Plastic Pop Gun. A new red vinyl-plastic pop gun is soft and flexible, but durable—and the barrel is designed to fit snugly around a table-tennis ball. When the gun is squeezed, the ball shoots as far as 40 feet with a "pop," yet can't hurt a thing. It's for fun, indoors or out.

■ Two-Way Glass Cutter. Anyone now can cut glass like an expert with a new tool that cuts in both directions instead of just in one as with the conventional cutter. This is made possible by use of a natural diamond cut on both sides and presenting a greater radius curve to the glass surface. Thus there is always a cutting edge in contact, regardless of angle or direction. Various sizes of the tool are available for various thicknesses of glass to be cut.

■ Adjustable Back Rest. Orthopedists attribute much of the back trouble experienced by motorists to low seats and too-soft upholstery. A new adjustable auto-seat back rest provides mechanisms for fitting the device to any individual height and body type. It is made of fiberglass mesh attached to a special alloy steel frame, trimmed with ivory or ebony vinyl. In addition to providing proper postural support, its mesh construction provides for cool seating.

■ Long-Range Flashlight. A flashlight recently introduced is designed especially for motorists, campers, policemen, firemen, and others who require a red signal and white light combination. It features an unbreakable red glow signal wand that is visible for half a mile, a pre-focused white beam, an easy-to-use

jumbo switch, and a chrome-plated heavy-gauge seamless metal case.

■ Outer Space. One of the most comprehensive little booklets for lay use we have seen is entitled *Introduction to Outer Space*. It is an explanation by the President's Science Advisory Committee in laymen's language as to why satellites stay up, the thrust into space, the moon as a goal, will the results justify the costs?, the view from a satellite, the satellite radio network, military application of space technology, and a space timetable. Individual copies are difficult to obtain. The minimum order is for 100 copies at 9 cents each. Rotary Clubs can order these directly from the Bureau of National Affairs, Washington 7, D. C.

■ Magnetic Visor. An inside automobile antiglare visor is made of green-tinted plastic and is equipped with two built-in magnets. This permits instant positioning along a car windshield or any window to filter out glare of sun, snow, or approaching headlights since it clings to any metal part. If desired, it may be kept in the glove compartment when not in use.

■ Simulated Stone Veneer. A new, man-made, "nail on" product looks like stone and contains the same lasting coloring elements Nature herself uses to color stone. Mineral inorganic ingredients and fiberglass are molded together at a high temperature in a mold under great pressure. The resultant product is said to have the strength and lasting durability of stone itself, but to possess better insulating properties. Its application to any surface is similar to that of insulated siding. It can be applied by practically anyone who owns a hammer, chalk line, and nails. The panels measure 48½ by 12½ inches and weigh 4½ pounds. A half-inch flange around the entire outside edge self-spaces the

joints of adjacent panels. To complete the installation it is necessary to caulk all simulated motor joints. The use of this stone veneer inside or outside ends painting maintenance of any kind forever.

■ Vibrating Fishing Lures. A new mouth-piece design causes a jointed body to give fishlike vibrating-wiggle. It is available in three designs with different colorations and finishes. A沉ker, it runs deep when reeled slowly and medium deep on faster retrieve. Created for spin casting, it also trolls.

■ Camp-Picnic Set. Ideal for the cook-camper is a new utensil unit designed to serve from one to six persons. This kit of 18 pieces includes a pail, kettle and covers, fry pans with detachable handles, coffee pot, and plates, all made of aluminum. In addition, there are heat-resistant plastic cups. The pieces nest together into a compact unit weighing less than eight pounds.

■ Automatic Regeneration of Softeners. A two-circuit time switch is said to be "tailor-made" for users of water-softening equipment. The switch has been designed to meet a new specific need for two-circuit control, incorporating a fast rinse in the automatic regeneration of water softeners. Easy-to-set on-off tripers turn both circuits on as desired and then off. Cycle times for regeneration can be set as required by the system. A manual on-off switch permits operation at other times without disturbing the master automatic cycle.

■ Swivel-Base Adjustable Glide. A new light-duty glide is designed for slanting legs on TV, radio, hi-fi, dinette, and casual tables where stability and leveling are required for efficient operation. A locked adjustment allows the piece to be moved for cleaning without having the adjustment changed.

* * *

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.

The check-off system has made its appearance in the home. A must for moppets, it teaches youngsters to finish efficiently any chores listed for the day. Made in tablet form, it can be hung in the den or bedroom.



Adult Punishment

Yes!—Says Richard L. Samuels

Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County (which includes Chicago, Ill.) in charge of the Juvenile Division, Mr. Samuels has long been active in youth work, is a University of Chicago graduate.

TEEN-AGE CRIME and violence in the big cities has grown to an enormous magnitude. It has burst from a conversational social problem to the actuality of a crisis. It is no longer enough for us to be told that this is "delinquency, a manifestation of modern unrest," and leave it at that. We must approach this crisis maturely and realistically. We must face up to the fact that much of the so-called juvenile delinquency is out-and-out crime, and ask ourselves: what shall we do?

The blame for juvenile crime has been laid at the door of such "causes" as family, school, heredity, environment, and subconscious drives. In fact, for every "expert on juveniles" there is a different theory and approach; and the pros and cons of the various approaches remind one of a story about the late Alexander Woolcott. When Woolcott was asked, in college, to discuss and evaluate an international fishing dispute from the standpoint of the different countries involved, he chose instead to approach the problem "from the standpoint of the fish." Let us, then, look at juvenile crime with attention to the juvenile himself.

These are samples of cases which have recently come across my desk:

W. S. and J. P., in a three-week period, broke into 12 homes, stealing money and valuables from each home.

S. D. stole a total of 40 automobiles in a two-month period. He stripped each car and sold the stolen parts to "fences."

N. F., armed with a sawed-off rifle,



Samuels

held up two places of business in one evening, taking \$300 in all. At one holdup a bystander was shot.

G. N. stole a car on the street. While he was driving away a man tried to stop him. He ran the man down, killing him instantly.

M. B. sold and delivered heroin to a number of high-school students.

L. W. broke into a home at night, armed with a butcher knife, robbed the homeowner's wife, and (also at knife point) attempted to rape her although she was 8½ months pregnant.

A. D., in broad daylight, dragged a little girl into the bushes and forcibly raped and beat her.

G. T. and E. L. demanded money of an old man. When he refused, they beat him senseless with a two-by-four, causing him to lose an eye.

Gang K had a territorial dispute with Gang S. The members of K went out one night, each armed with a gun or knife (or both). In the ensuing battle one of the members of Gang S was shot and killed.

E. N. and three friends planned a holdup of a motel. They drove to the motel, went in, and demanded money of the owner. When the owner refused, they shot him. He died within minutes.

C. K., E. H., K. C., and E. C. participated together in carefully planned armed robberies. During their 25th holdup one of the four shot and killed a man.

The initials of the offenders have been changed, but the facts are all true. Every one of the crimes above is serious. Every one of the offenders was, as defined in the law, a *juvenile*.

The first juvenile-court law in the United States was enacted 60 years ago, in Illinois, based on the premise that a juvenile offender is not a criminal but, instead, is a delinquent child in need of guidance and help. The principle behind that law, and the juvenile laws of other jurisdictions passed since 1899, is "rehabilitation" rather than "punishment and deterrence." Our juvenile law—in so far as it applies to juvenile offenses—is basically a good law,

A "tougher" approach to the handling of juvenile-law offenders is being advocated by many, as accounts of major crimes committed by the young continue to arouse the public. Some would reduce the jurisdiction of juvenile courts as suggested here by Richard L. Samuels. Others, like

and I have no quarrel with its purposes. Let us, however, examine our concept of law in its entirety so that this specific field of law may be brought into its proper perspective.

The philosophical basis of our system of law—simply stated—is to enable the individual to live freely in a free society, limited by his duty not to harm his neighbor. He may do as he pleases, but the community is entitled to be protected from any undesirable conduct he may choose to engage in. The standards of what shall constitute desirable or undesirable conduct are not only set forth in written legislation, but they are based on moral principles which have been valid and immutable throughout history.

It is clear, then, that a law-abiding individual has the right to expect protection from criminal attacks on his person and against his property. It is equally clear that he has the right to such protection from all attacks, regardless of the age of such attacker. It follows, therefore, that a teenager, who is virtually an adult in body and intelligence and who is old enough to distinguish right from wrong, must face up to the same responsibility under the same rules as must an older person.

The typical juvenile law describes as its purpose "approximating as nearly as possible the care, custody, and discipline of juveniles [brought before the court] which they should receive from their parents." In many cases this type of statutory declaration has been construed by well-intentioned but misguided parties to mean that a vicious criminal should go home on probation to his parents. [Continued on page 54]

for 'Adult' Crimes?

James M. Jordan, would try to increase the scope and effectiveness of juvenile courts. . . . Diametrically opposed in this spirited debate-of-the-month, the two men personally are good friends, key figures in the fight against crime in Chicago, Illinois, home of the first U. S. juvenile court.—Editors.

LEAVE the punishment fit the crime." Down through the centuries in practically every civilization such a sentiment has guided man's attempt to control deviations from the mores of his particular culture. (Crime, of course, is but what the culture says it is, and punishment varies in severity and type according to the nature of the society.) Today we have those who insist on adult punishment for "adult" crimes regardless of the offender's age—although they don't equally insist on a child's punishment for a childlike offense by an adult! Retribution rather than rehabilitation is their aim.

Such a philosophy prevailed in 18th Century England when pickpockets were publicly hanged for their crimes. Obviously, this did stop the light-fingered activities of those punished. But did it deter others? On the contrary. At these hangings, other pickpockets took advantage of the gathering and busied themselves profitably among the spectators!

Severe punishment for relatively minor crimes—irrespective of offender's age — was strikingly evident as late as 1831 when a boy of 9 was hanged in England for having set fire to a house. A few years earlier a boy had been hanged publicly for larceny of a spoon. The courts in question recognized the tender age of the miscreants, but feared that if children involved were pardoned the entire legal structure would be weakened.

Eventually, public reaction to harsh treatment of children in England and America led to reform movements and juvenile courts. The first U. S. court was created by statute of Illinois in 1899, in Cook County. It was in-

tended by its founders to replace the *lex talionis* in cases of minors and also to assure that the interests of children unable to defend themselves might be safeguarded. It was their further intention that vengeance and retribution play no part in the treatment of a child who had violated a law of the State. These specialized courts have been hailed as a giant step toward bringing antiquated law practices up to the scientific advances which have been made in the social field.

Today juvenile courts exist in almost every State in the United States and some form of juvenile-court law or procedure obtains in most European countries as well as in Canada, Japan, China, and many South American countries. Thus did the pendulum swing away from the old sanguinary code.

But this did not happen without attack from the proponents of a rigid legal structure based on traditional concepts. It was to be expected that many lawyers and judges would resist such liberal "social" legislation which might tend to weaken such a rigid structure.

Efforts, therefore, have been made to limit juvenile-court acts, to contract their jurisdiction, and to vitiate them. As a result, many States that passed juvenile-court acts have also provided "escape clauses" which allow the court in some instances to transfer jurisdiction to a criminal court. Other States limit juvenile-court jurisdiction to offenses not punishable by death or life imprisonment, and still others provide that juvenile courts cannot assume jurisdiction in certain specific offenses.

Even Illinois, birthplace of the juvenile-court act, was not im-

No!—Says James M. Jordan

In the field of detention for 13 years, with a background in sociology, Mr. Jordan has been superintendent of Cook County's Arthur J. Audy Home for Children since 1953. He is a Northwestern University graduate.

mune. In 1935 the Illinois Supreme Court held that the Cook County Criminal Court had prior jurisdiction in all criminal matters where the person involved was over 10 years old. The Supreme Court stated further that the juvenile court was not intended to be a "haven of refuge" where children over 10 could escape punishment for crimes committed. Thus the doctrine of concurrent jurisdiction came into being in Illinois, and today some children are handled under the criminal code and others under the Juvenile Court Act even though their offense takes place simultaneously and under almost identical conditions. This means that whether a child will be tried as an adult in criminal court or have his case heard informally in juvenile court depends upon the discretion of the State's attorney of the county, and that policy in this matter can be expected to differ with the election of each new State's attorney.

For example, a few years ago a State's attorney decided that the way to "cure" auto larcenies among young offenders was to get tough and demand that such cases be held in custody until the court hearings—even though many of these children could have been left under parental care until the court date. This meant that 12 to 20 days would be spent in detention whether the youngster was the actual larcenist or merely a rider in the stolen car.

The net result was not only a continued increase in the number of auto [Continued on page 56]



Jordan

Speaking of BOOKS

A tour of the North American Continent . . .

Indians, 'Mounties,' city and countryside.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

IN MOST PARTS of the North American Continent, February is an excellent month for armchair travelling. I propose that we traverse that continent—north and south, east and west—for the sake of what we can see and learn with the help of a dozen varied books: not a global journey this time, but a continental one.

Northward into Canada first, in the excellent company of Vernon A. M. Kemp, C.B.E. His *Without Fear, Favour or Affection* is the story of 35 years with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and is in effect a history of that most colorful and important organization. Mr. Kemp enlisted in the Force (as a stenographer), and took the oath from which the title of his book is drawn, at the age of 15—becoming, as he confesses, "the youngest, the newest, and . . . the most jittery member of the entire Force." His present rank is that of assistant commissioner (retired). His account of his experiences in the intervening years is notably candid, often humorous, highly informative. I have found it extremely good reading.

We visited Alaska last month at the beginning of our global journey, but this month I want at least to fly over the newest State of the U.S.A., to share some of the most beautiful and breathtaking landscapes in the world. We can do this in a book which reached me too late for inclusion last month: *Landscape of Alaska*, edited by Howell Williams. Subtitled "Their Geologic Evolution," this book is really a geological history of Alaska, prepared by members of the United States Geological Survey and published in co-operation with the National Park Service. The remarkable thing about the text is its success in presenting scientific information in terms the lay reader like myself can not only understand but also enjoy. With the help of many fine maps and the truly remarkable photographic illustrations, this book widens the reader's horizon and knowledge in most positive and pleasing ways.

Crossing again that unfortified frontier which is the pride of both Canada and the United States, let's pause in Montana and the Dakotas. Here we are offered a substantial piece of good reading in *The Blackfeet*, by John C. Ewers. This 49th volume in the splendid Civilization of the American Indian Series of the University of Oklahoma Press is one of the best I have seen. Mr. Ewers writes from a rich background of study and experience. Now planning officer for the Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, he was the first curator of the Museum of the Plains Indians on the Blackfoot Reservation. He has told the dramatic story of the Blackfeet with extraordinary clarity, vigor, and insight. Such chapters as those on "The Staff of Life"—the foods and cookery of the Blackfeet—and "All in Fun"—the games and recreation of children and adults—are a real delight to read and are profoundly illuminating. The major phases of Blackfoot history are reported candidly and most readably. Altogether this is a fine book.

Traditionally cowboys share with the Indians as favorite subjects of writing about the Dakota and Montana country. *Dakota Cowboy*, by Ike Blasingame, is a colorful narrative of actual experience on the range some 50 years ago, lively in incident and vigorous in style. *The Cowboy at Work*, by Fay E. Ward, is likewise the fruit of prolonged firsthand experience. The most valuable feature of this book is found in its hundreds of line drawings, graphically illustrating every part of the cowboy's equipment and every phase of his work and the changes in both tools and methods from the beginning of the cattle empire to the present.

On our farm in Michigan we have a little lake, just down the hill from the house. Once one is there the house is out of view—and the near-by road, the cultivated fields. One is alone with the water, the trees, the hills, and the sky. In recent years I have visited the lake

less frequently than I could wish—but I have always known it was there. Perhaps it is partly because of that lake that I respond so strongly to the first chapter of Joseph Wood Krutch's *Grand Canyon: Today and All Its Yesterdays*—a chapter entitled "Where Solitude Is Easy to Find." Like Krutch's earlier books about the Southwest which I have reviewed in this department, *Grand Canyon* is beautifully written. It is rich in sympathetic experience of the living things of the Canyon region, absorbing in its account of the past lives of men in relation to the Canyon. But it is the theme of this book that gives it unique importance. It is a plea—considered, urbane, but deeply felt and strongly reasoned—for the reader's attention to the problem and future of America's national parks and monuments. The issue is stated concisely on page 186:

Our civilization is rapidly becoming one in which only two values are recognized: power and amusement. It would be a pity if the last refuges where man can enter into another kind of relation with the natural world should be improved out of existence by even the most well meaning. The park system of which Grand Canyon is so striking a part was planned by men who spoke of "preserving" certain of the grandest examples of the American continent's natural beauties. Gradually one has heard less and less about "preserving," more and more about "development" and "utilization for recreation." The two ideals are neither identical nor even compatible.

Elsewhere Krutch notes that—thanks to the vision and resolution of America's pioneers of conservation—the United States possesses more substantial and significant national parks and other unspoiled natural areas than any other highly developed nation of the



Each year a human sacrifice was required by Xipe, god of Spring, pictured in Alfonso Caso's *The Aztecs*. The drawing is by Miguel Covarrubias.

world. Mr. Krutch feels that this heritage is seriously threatened. The issue is one which affects not only ourselves but all the generations to come. I believe it is one on which all citizens, and especially all Rotarians as citizens of influence and leadership, should form a thoughtful opinion. Because *Grand Canyon* will help American Rotarians to do this—and not less for its intrinsic interest and value as a reading experience—I wish to give this book my most earnest recommendation.

It is a natural step from the Canyon of the Colorado to neighboring Mexico, and for our journey there I propose a book which is a thing of beauty in itself as well as a vastly illuminating experi-

ence in the 19th Century, as I was, to feel to the full a nostalgic affection for railways and train travel. There's nothing nostalgic about American railways today, however, as they are described in *Railroads of the Hour*, by S. Kip Farrington, Jr. This book is devoid of any discoverable organization, and the text is written in a tone of sustained breathless enthusiasm. Yet it is a readable and exciting book in its account of new car designs, new switching facilities, and all the countless improvements in equipment and methods which mark the vigor and progressiveness of American railroads from Maine to California.

Natural beauty of an unusual kind and a highly dramatic history afford the



Cold blasts buffet cow ponies turned out to Winter pasture in this John Mariana drawing from Ike Blasingame's colorful Dakota Cowboy: My Life in the Old Days, a "lively . . . vigorous" narrative of actual experience on the range some 50 years ago.

ence for the reader: *The Aztecs, People of the Sun*, by Alfonso Caso, illustrated by Miguel Covarrubias. The text was written by one of Mexico's most distinguished scholars, director of archaeology in the National Museum of Mexico and of the Mexican National Institute of Anthropology and History, and has been admirably translated by Lowell Dunham, chairman of the department of modern languages in the University of Oklahoma. The many brilliantly colored illustrations by Covarrubias reproduce religious figures and symbols of the Aztecs and are supplemented by some fine photographs of sculpture.

The book deals chiefly with the Aztecs' religion, because it was coextensive with their culture, dominating every aspect and event of their daily lives. Dr. Dunham's translation is delightfully readable. For the first time I feel as though I had gained some actual understanding of this strange, gifted, and historically important people. As the 50th volume in the series I have mentioned above, the Civilization of the American Indian, this beautiful and most informing book is, in my opinion, a crowning achievement.

As we head for the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, let's travel by train. I wonder if one must have been

substance of *The Outer Banks of North Carolina*, by David Stick. Thorough knowledge and good writing make this book an ideal reading journey to a little-known region. Of the relatively few American cities I have really seen, Richmond holds a high place in affectionate memory. There many years ago I visited the home—rich in authentic tradition in its walled garden, broad-leaved evergreens, austere but beautiful furniture—of one of the greatest of American novelists, and a most gracious lady, Ellen Glasgow; this in company with some of the choicest spirits of our time, such men as Donald Davidson and Cleanth Brooks. I spent delightful days exploring Richmond and its environs with my high-school-age son. I approached Stanley Kimmel's *Mr. Davis's Richmond*, then, with high expectation. I was disappointed. Among its hundreds of pictures many are fine and valuable, but some are trivial. The text is definitely below the standard one should expect in such a book.

In marked contrast (to return briefly to the Middle West, on some of Mr. Farrington's modern trains, remember) is *Chicago: A Pictorial History*, by Herman Kogan and Lloyd Wendt. Here every one of the many pictures contributes something to our grasp of the

amazing history of Chicago. The text, however, is this book's outstanding merit. It achieves to an astonishing degree a coherent, constantly interesting concise retelling of the Chicago story. No major phase is neglected—and every phase is touched with enlivening acutely chosen detail.

Mr. Farrington provides a pleasing choice of routes for a return to the East, to New England and the end of our journey. I should have saved more space in this article to tell you of my positive pleasure in *The Changing Face of New England*, by Betty Flanders Thomson, a teacher of botany at Connecticut College. This book blends the record of geological change, ancient and recent, with an account of the man-made changes in the New England landscape since the white men came. Its value lies in its perceptive interpretations which give landscape meaning, its charm in its sensitive observation of field and forest, roadside and seaside, and in its limpid, vital, and personal style. This book is going on my shelf of really treasured books about the earth and the out-of-doors.

With *Consciousness in Concord* in hand we can visit the Thoreau shrines at Walden and Concord with new appreciation—whether in person or in imagination. This book contains the text of a hitherto "lost" section of Thoreau's imitable *Journal*, with a commentary by Perry Miller. For full equipment for that visit the student of Thoreau will find invaluable *The Shores of America*, by Sherman Paul, professor of English at the University of Illinois. This seems to me the most important book on Thoreau ever published. It is the product of sustained study which has included many portions of Thoreau's work previously neglected. It is written clearly, unpretentiously in spite of its erudition, with genuine responsiveness to the material in hand. It is a most substantial contribution to understanding and appreciation of one of the greatest and most American of American writers.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:

Without Fear, Favour or Affection, Vernon A. M. Kemp (Longmans, \$4.50).—*Landscapes of Alaska*, edited by Howell Williams (University of California Press, \$5).—*The Blackfeet*, John C. Ewers (University of Oklahoma Press, \$5.75).—*Dakota Cowboy*, Ike Blasingame (Putnam, \$5).—*The Cowboy at Work*, Fay E. Ward (Hastings, \$8.50).—*Grand Canyon*, Joseph Wood Krutch (Sloane, \$5).—*The Aztecs*, Alfonso Caso (University of Oklahoma Press, \$7.95).—*Railroads of the Hour*, S. Kip Farrington, Jr. (Coward-McCann, \$8.50).—*The Outer Banks of North Carolina*, David Stick (University of North Carolina Press, \$6).—*Mr. Davis's Richmond*, Stanley Kimmel (Coward-McCann, \$7.50).—*Chicago: A Pictorial History*, Herman Kogan and Lloyd Wendt (Dutton, \$6.95).—*The Changing Face of New England*, Betty Flanders Thomson (Macmillan, \$3.75).—*Consciousness in Concord*, edited by Perry Miller (Houghton Mifflin, \$4).—*The Shores of America*, Sherman Paul (University of Illinois Press, \$6.75).

**Saluting
the Unsung**

Three unsung citizens of HARTFORD, CONN., were praised by the local Rotary Club recently. The Club honored a high-school messenger and custodian, the postmaster of Trinity College, and a gymnasium director, all of whom have rendered extra services to their community. The men, first to receive the awards, were chosen as examples of how citizens serve the community and exemplify the Rotary motto, "Service above Self."

**Constitution
Celebration**

There were Palomino horses, men in tricorn hats, pretty girls on floats, speeches, bands, antique cars with goggled drivers, and marching units. It was Constitution Day in LOUISVILLE, OHIO, and the big parade, a salute to the Constitution of the United States

of America, was bigger and longer than ever. This year the LOUISVILLE Rotary Club gave a \$25 savings bond to the "queen" of the parade and awarded necklaces and medallions to 14 other candidates. Rotarian Joseph H. Zwick was one of the two persons who first organized the community's celebration for the document which forms the basis of the U. S. Government. Each year the parade has grown in size, and the week-long observance which accompanies it has grown in meaning. More than 5,000 people applauded along this year's parade route.

**Sojourn
in Wales**

Two years ago in Denmark a Rotary couple from CARMARTHEN, WALES, and a young woman from SPRINGFIELD, MASS., set the scene for a study-tour of Wales. It all started

Photo: Newman West Side Index



Rotary's program of Community Service got another boost in India when the Rotarians of Madurai distributed textbooks and notebooks to poor children of local schools. L. Narayanan Chettiar, President of the 67-member Club, presents the materials. Madurai is a city of 360,000 in Southern India.



The 29 Rotarians of Takeda, Japan, recently erected this traffic signboard on the outskirts of their community to aid the increasing number of motorists on Japan's roads. Last Summer the Club entertained a group of American Field Service students.



A \$160 profit made from showing a motion picture is turned over to the West Side Community Hospital District by the Rotary Club of Newman, Calif. H. Fred Meyers (left), 1957-58 Club President, and Treasurer Loren S. McBride present the check to a hospital administrator, Miss Helen Osten.

Photo: Empire



These children—some of the 6,383 who were aided by the Rotary Club of New York last year—helped the Club kick off its Youth Work fund drive recently. The goal: \$40,000. In 1920 the Club held "Boys Week," which later led to Rotary's Boys and Girls Week.



Holding mother's hand helps a little, but this youngster can't hold back the tears when he gets a polio shot during a vaccination drive which Rotarians of Laundale, Calif., helped to sponsor. More than 2,400 people were inoculated first day, hundreds later.

with a casual acquaintance, a glowing description of Wales by the couple, and an invitation to the American woman to bring a party of tourists to see Wales. She accepted, rounded up a group of women upon her return to the U.S.A., and last Summer boarded a plane for the British Isles. They were met there by D. Hughes Lewis, a Rotarian of ABERYSTWYTH, and his wife, who escorted the party during the tour. Crossing the border into Wales, the group visited the small cathedral in ST. ASAPH, a castle—the first of many they were to see—in RHUDDLAN, and the city of CONWAY, where local Rotarians gave them a tour. There was more Rotary hospitality in CAERNARVON, PRESTATYN, MOLD, DEESIDE, and CARDIFF before the group, thrilled with the valleys and towns of Wales and with the helpfulness of Wales' Rotarians, took a final dinner with their hosts and enplaned for home.

**Air Wave
Auction**

Rotarians of COOMA, AUSTRALIA, who raised £1,100 for the United Nations appeal for children three years ago, used the same fund-raising device—a radio auction—to collect more than £2,000 for the construction of a community swimming pool. Broadcasting from 7:30 P.M. to midnight and handling more than 600 telephone calls an hour, the men knocked down 127 items to bidders, including the Prime Minister of Australia, Robert G. Menzies.

**Stamps Bridge
the Oceans**

Hanging in the room of the Dunn Hotel in POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., in which the local Rotary Club gathers are two large displays which always attract the interest of the Club's many guests. One display is a world map on which the ocean areas have been covered with postage stamps scissored from correspondence Club members carry on with Rotary Clubs and Rotarians in other lands. Near it is a large board covered with more than 100 Club banners, many of which have been personally delivered to the Club by one of the 177 exchange students it has invited to Club meetings during the past four

years. A three-day meeting of 71 such students climaxed one of the Club's finest years in International Service a few months ago, a Club spokesman writes. The near-by Rotary Clubs of PUXICO and DEXTER shared in the project in which students visited private homes. POPLAR BLUFF Rotarians also donated five framed documents to the local high school for its library. They are photo copies (on aged parchment) of the U. S. Constitution, Declaration of Independence, and Bill of Rights; Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; and Rotary's Four-Way Test.

The Yummiest Job on Earth

If anyone is compiling a list of "dream" jobs, let him consider the collective task of the FRANKFORT, Mich., pie eaters. Rotarians all, they wind up the luncheon period of their weekly Rotary meeting by taste-testing two or three samples of pie supplied them by a local quality-control laboratory of a U. S. milk company. After this toothsome chore the 36 Club members answer a few questions such as "How's the pie?" After analyzing all opinions, the laboratory people stir in any needed improvements, confident that they have consulted the finest cross-section of business and professional palates in town.

Branded for Youth

There are 150 heifer cows munching grass in Grayson County, Tex., today—heifers which are special projects of local farm youth. In 1952, J. A. Alexander, a member of the Rotary Club of SHERMAN, TEX. (who, incidentally, has recently completed 33 years of perfect attendance), spearheaded a drive to bring a rural-youth dairy-training program to Grayson County. He and a Rotary Committee obtained 56 businessmen, including 30 members of the SHERMAN Rotary Club, to sponsor calves for 4-H members and Future Farmers of America. SHERMAN Rotarians also donated a calf in 1952. Each boy or girl selected to raise a calf returns its firstborn heifer to the sponsor, who gives it to another youth.

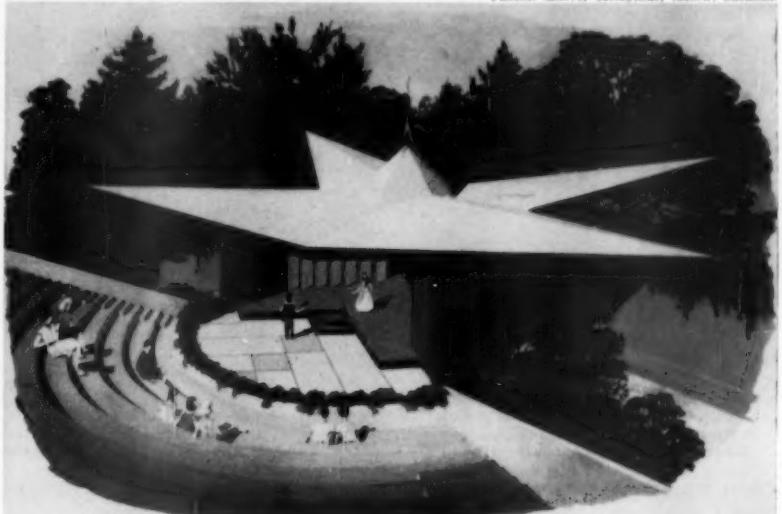
CODE—for Girls Only

School principals of two Massachusetts high schools are observing an interesting change these days among their girl students. Their dress has been neater, their manner more refined and courteous, their fellowship more inclusive, their interest in school, home, and civic activities rising. It's all the result, they say, of a new club for sophomore, junior, and senior girls sponsored by the Rotary Club of HYANNIS, MASS. Called the CODE Club, the C is for coöperation, O for obedience, D for duty, and E for endeavor. The idea for the club stemmed from a HYANNIS Rotarian's talk with his high-school-age daughter, who told him that a club with the object of developing initiative and leadership, serving the school and community, and promoting the practice of the



Here's one rocket that won't go into orbit. It's a time capsule being buried by Rotarians of Cedar Grove, N. J., in connection with the town's 50th anniversary. They also set up a Rotary display and information booth for the event.

Photos: (above) Cleszynski; (below) Luckman



More than 2,000 children made use of this children's theater during its first month of operation. It was built by the Rotary Club of East Oakland, Calif.



This Rotary Club booth at a fair in Palembang, Indonesia, served a double purpose. Wives of Palembang Rotarians sold food from it, giving the proceeds to the Red Cross; husbands used it to distribute Rotary information and literature.



It's a big day for school children—and adults too—of Kanjadaspur, India, as officers of the Rotary Club of Bareilly, whose 34 members built the school (in background), dedicate the structure. The building cost 3,000 rupees (\$630 U. S.).



Birds in the pine trees roundabout had never heard the like when Rotarians of several Clubs gathered outside a Rotarian's Summer home near Havelock, Ont., Canada, to end a day of fellowship. Rotarians of Havelock, Campbellford, Oshawa, Peterborough, Ont.; Cleveland, Ohio; Verona-Oakmont and Penn Hills, Pa., were there.

Photos: © Karmazin



Representatives of 23 Israeli Rotary Clubs welcomed a newcomer not long ago: the Rotary Club of Savyon. Some 200 Savyon Rotarians and guests had a dinner at a local airport. Later 90 of them took a ride in a turbo-prop air liner during which Wellesley Aron, of Tel-Aviv, then RI Administrative Advisor for the country, delivered a charter (see inset) to Benjamin Bonneh, President of the Savyon Rotary Club.

Golden Rule would have good reception among her classmates. The father took the idea to his Rotary Club. After consulting local school authorities, a Rotary Club Committee set into motion the machinery which produced the Club and gave it a name, a constitution, and by-laws. One of the CODE Club's first activities was to invite the faculty of the high school to a tea. CODE Club girls served as guides during a preview visit by next Fall's freshmen students. But the biggest effort to date was the 'tasty roast-beef dinner which CODE Clubbers served to the Rotarians who helped start their club. Pleased with the achievements by the first CODE Club, HYANNIS Rotarians have started another in Barnstable High School.

TRUE COPY

July 7, 1958

President and Board
Rotary Club of
Tarentum-Brackenridge, Pa.
Gentlemen:

We have examined the financial records of the Tarentum-Brackenridge Rotary Club for the fiscal year July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958, and have prepared a statement of cash receipts and disbursements for that period.

The intangible assets of the Club consisted of riches beyond description, including development of lasting friendships; service to personal, business, and community life; the exchange of ideas and information by many professions and businesses; and, above all, the promulgation of the Golden Rule.

Respectfully submitted
(Signed) Reginald S. Wilder, C.P.A.

Emphasis on the Spiritual

The Spiritual Emphasis Committee has had its niche in the organization chart of the Rotary Club of LOS ANGELES, CALIF., for several years. But for many of those years, a Club spokesman writes, the extent of its activity has been to ask members of the Club to give the invocation at weekly meetings. Some two years ago Paul W. Easton, then Chairman of the Committee, and several other members laid before the Club's Board of Directors plans for a broader spiritual program centered about a monthly luncheon retreat for all interested Club members. Their idea was well received. Today the lay group has an average attendance of about 50. "Various members have talked about their relationships with God," writes a member of the group. "We read the Bible together, pray to-

gether, and give testimony to our faith. . . . We go away from our meetings uplifted and helped." Representatives of several other Rotary Clubs have met with the group to explore possibilities for starting a similar activity in their Clubs.

Carton Capers

When the empty cottage-cheese carton with the coin slot in it came down the luncheon board at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of COFFEYVILLE, KANS., the 88 members, engrossed in the affairs of their meeting, dug into their pockets and brought forth enough coins to cover the bottom of the container. No one knew, or stopped to ask, the object of their charity until the container made its way back to the speaker—a carton manufacturer who had brought it to illustrate his classification talk. A Club jokester, red-faced Rotarians soon discovered, had cut a slot in the top of the carton and sent it down the table.

Rotary Draws Cupid's Bow

Rotary Clubs have supported many institutions, including the most international of them all—marriage. Rotarians of PORT ARTHUR, ONT., CANADA, annually sponsor a Youth Conference. For a social gathering winding up the 1953 Conference, wives of Rotarians cut out paper hearts, then scissored them in two portions. Young men and women holding matching portions of the paper hearts became partners for the evening. One couple so matched continued to write to each other after the Conference closed, and last August they were married. "The annual Youth Conference continues with high hopes for more international friendship," writes a Club spokesman.

Seven Clubs Mark 25th Year

Seven Rotary Clubs observe the 25th anniversary of their charters this month. Congratulations! They are ROSEDALE, Miss.; CÉNAGA, COLOMBIA; FARMINGTON, Mo.; BRIDGWATER, ENGLAND; ROMANS-VALENCE, FRANCE; CHILLIWACK, B. C., CANADA; and FREDERIKSBORG, DENMARK.

Two Rotary Clubs saluted charter members in recent anniversary meetings. The 27-year-old Rotary Club of PLAQUEMINES, LA., honored four such men. The Rotary Club of BAYTOWN, TEX., which had 30 candles on its anniversary cake, paid tribute to its eight remaining charter members.

How Now Brown Cow?

Your Rotary Club may never have sponsored a public-speaking contest for local schools, or, on the other hand, it may, like the Rotary Club of PHOENIX, ARIZ., which has sponsored such contest for 28 consecutive years, have conducted many. If your Club rests in the former category, however, you may be interested in the recent project of the Rotary Club of WESTON, Mass., which sponsored its first such contest last year. Several months



Old No. 1316 never had a prouder moment than the day she made her last run from the station in Yass, Australia. Local Rotarians and wives, clothed in the fashion of the year, when the train made its first run (1892), boarded her for the final trip.

Photos: (above) La Combe; (below) Illawarra



Almost 900 Rotarians and friends came to this picnic sponsored by Rotarians of Port Kembla, Australia. Later the men took industrial tours of the fast-growing port, which is now the biggest steel-producing center south of the equator.

Photo: Telephone Review

Photo: Armstrong



Rotarians, Lions, and telephone engineers of Syracuse, N. Y., combined money and skills to build this Braille telephone switchboard for Lillian Skutt, who operates a telephone-answering service. Other blind people have come to Syracuse to learn system.



Chores are a bit lighter at the Benmore Children's Home now that it has this new tractor, a gift from Rotarians of Perth, West Perth, Mount Lawley, Subiaco, and Swan Districts, Australia. The Reverend J. G. Thrum (seated), founder of the home, starts the engine.



Photo: Barnes

The Nautilus, the world's first atomic-powered submarine, was built in Groton, Conn. The city's first radio station (call letters: WSUB) started broadcasting recently with a program put on by local Rotarians. Left to right are Rotarian Gilman C. Gunn, the Program Chairman; William Spates and Lawrence Reilly, station owners; Club President Robert E. MacGregor; and Mayor George E. Kinmonth.

before the "finals" were to take place, a Committee of three WESTON Rotarians conferred with the principal of the local high school and the head of its speech department, receiving permis-

sion for the project and exchanging ideas on it. Preliminary rounds held in the school would narrow the field to six finalists, it was decided, and they would compete before a panel of three judges



A Japanese 4-H Club youth inspects a pair of pigs given his chapter by the Rotary Club of Obihiro, Japan. When the pigs produce their first litter, the chapter will return two pigs to the Rotary Club, which in turn will give them to another rural organization.



Eating watermelon in the wee morning hours suits the taste of these high-school graduates of Palatka, Fla. The morning melon feast was part of an all-night party (including a dance, movies, swimming, and breakfast) put on for them by the 68 local Rotarians.



Reefs and other dangerous water areas are outlined on this signboard erected by the Rotary Club of Newport, Oreg., for the information of fishermen going after silver and chinook salmon. The Club erected three such signs at local moorages.

—two professors of speech from a nearby college and a jurist. In the finals the contestants were asked to speak extemporaneously on a world-affairs topic given them 30 minutes before speech time. The winner was given a \$300 scholarship by the WESTON Rotary Club, and the five runners-up were awarded reference books.

Sports Shorts

baseball. In MARION, N. C., two Springs past local Rotarians surveyed their community's recreation program and found there was no organized baseball for boys 8 to 12. So, with the Youth Committee in the lead, the Club members arranged the use of town property; laid out a baseball diamond; erected a backstop, bleachers, and outfield fence; bought some equipment; and set up a schedule of games. Local churches sponsored five teams the first year and eight teams the next, providing recreation for about 125 boys last Summer.

Bulldozers are currently clearing and levelling a large field adjacent to the new Manly Boys' High School in WARRINGAH, AUSTRALIA. The athletic field is the major Community Service activity this year of the 38 local Rotarians, who chose the project after a careful survey of community needs. Other local civic organizations are co-operating in the job, and work is proceeding rapidly, a Club spokesman reports.

The 53-member Rotary Club of NEWTON, Pa., sponsored a team in the Council Rock Little League last season, helping to teach boys aged 6 to 12 the fundamentals of baseball, teamwork, and good sportsmanship. . . . The Rotary Club of BALLARAT, AUSTRALIA, which every year sponsors an essay contest (last year's topic: road safety), recently presented a large boxful of athletic equipment to a local orphanage.

20 New Clubs in Rotary World

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 20 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are Villa Ballester (Gral. S. Martin), Argentina; Takikawa (Asahikawa), Japan; Rubeshibe (Kitami), Japan; São Leopoldo-Leste (São Leopoldo), Brazil; Ibitipoca (Londrina), Brazil; Carterton (Masterton), New Zealand; Khairpur (Hyderabad), Pakistan; Sarasota Bay [Sarasota] (Sarasota), Fla.; Mandvi (Bhuj), India; Idylwild (San Jacinto), Calif.; Kings Mountain (Shelby), N. C.; Mount Isa (Mundingburra), Australia; Theodore (Biloela), Australia; Bijor (Moradabad), India; North Providence (Warwick), R. I.; Tancacha (Hernando), Argentina; Sutherland (Cronulla), Australia; Kumamoto-South (Kumamoto), Japan; Walvis Bay (Windhoek), South West Africa; Morioka-North (Morioka), Japan.

The Man Who Made Lincoln

[Continued from page 38]

friends pointed out that Emerson was getting old and Dan should catch him for posterity before he was gone. Emerson, who had been reluctant to sit for others, agreed with pleasure to pose for him. When the work was finished, Emerson was delighted. "Yes, Dan," he nodded, "that is the face I shave."

In the early 1880s French did the seated statue of John Harvard, young founder of Harvard. Critics hailed it as "monumental." There followed sculptured groups to adorn public buildings in St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Boston.

By the 1890s Dan was swamped with work. For the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 he made a 65-foot gilded plaster figure of a woman called the *Republic*, which in small replica became the most widely known statue of its era. It was installed in so many living rooms, noted one observer, that "it became in many homes the only symbol of America." Exposition crowds also queued up to see his *Death and the Young Sculptor*. This noble work, filled to the brim with beauty, won a medal at the Paris Salon, the first such honor bestowed on an American.

By the 20th Century, French's statues and memorials were to be found in cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His theme, said one critic, "was the American idea founded on New England character and courage." His equestrian statue of George Washington in prayer was commissioned for Paris; a calm and determined General Grant on a horse for Philadelphia. General Hooker for Boston; Lafayette for Brooklyn; Thomas Starr King for California; Governor Oglethorpe for Savannah, Georgia.

In 1912 came the omen of his greatest masterpiece when the State of Nebraska commissioned him to do a Lincoln statue for its Capitol Building. What he delivered was a long and lean Lincoln with head bowed and hands clasped before him. The best was now on its way. By act of Congress a Lincoln Memorial Association had been established in 1867 to erect a monument. Public appeals for money brought in sizable sums, and plans were drawn up, but nothing further was done for nearly 45 years. Then, with the strong support of President William Howard Taft and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the House, still another memorial commission came into existence in 1911.

Henry Bacon, the noted architect, designed the memorial building, a Greek temple to house the Lincoln statue. And it was Bacon who argued that it be

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 54 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time since July 1, 1958. As of December 15, 1958, \$183,763 had been received since July 1, 1958. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA

Yenda (22); Dubbo (54).

BRAZIL

Tubarão (28); Sertanópolis (16).

CANADA

Drumheller, Alta. (29); Petrolia, Ont. (20); North Kamloops, B. C. (21); Picton, Ont. (47).

DENMARK

Grinsted (23).

FRANCE

Angers (51); Rambouillet (26).

GERMANY

Mülheim/Ruhr (26).

INDIA

Burdwan (23).

ITALY

Salò (26); Imola (27); Prato (30).

JAPAN

Tsuchiura (33); Tendo (23); Gojo (23); Niigata-Higashi (28).

MEXICO

Tehuacán (25).

PAKISTAN

Karachi (97).

PERU

Pacasmayo (15).

SWEDEN

Söderhamn (49); Västeras Västra (36); Arvika (44); Kungälv (28).

SYRIA

Damascus (89).

UNITED STATES

Erie, Mich. (28); Elizabeth, Pa. (22); Oregon, Wis. (25); Pavilion, N. Y. (28); Southfield, Mich. (32); Fowlerville, Mich. (22); Draper, N. C. (25); Mountain View, Okla. (24); Danville, Pa. (42); Russellville, Ark. (56); Mount Vernon, Wash. (59); So-

orro, N. Mex. (29); North Charleston, S. C. (44); Sarasota Bay (Sarasota), Fla. (21); Gilroy, Calif. (55); Bishopville, S. C. (27); Middleville, Mich. (19); Clarksdale, Miss. (89); Martins Ferry, Ohio (41); Lake Oswego, Oreg. (26); Madison, Conn. (35); Kent, Ohio (93); Stratford, Conn. (35); Edgerton, Ohio (45); Highlands, Tex. (20); Eatontown, N. J. (22).

* * *

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions since July 1, 1958:

200 PERCENTERS

Kingsport, Tenn. (117); Marshfield, Wis. (63); Charleroi, Pa. (57); Fond du Lac, Wis. (84); San Jacinto, Calif. (30); Clark, N. J. (27); Nagpur, India (71); Geraldton, Australia (54); Dillon, S. C. (34); Westfield, N. J. (93); Five Points (Columbia), S. C. (58); Fairfield, Australia (32); Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (136); Hunter's Hill, Australia (23); Sturgis, Mich. (83); Lebanon, Ind. (61); Marcus Hook, Pa. (29); Levin, New Zealand (46); Stamford, Tex. (63); Standerton, Union of South Africa (27); Holton, Kans. (51); St. Johns, Mich. (55); Wetumpka, Ala. (24); Thompsonville, Conn. (53); Kokomo, Ind. (144).

300 PERCENTERS

Cambridge, Mass. (110); Fort Worth, Tex. (397); Paoli-Malvern-Berwyn, Pa. (61); Zelienople, Pa. (57); Torrance, Calif. (72); Oxford, N. Y. (50); Chester, Pa. (110).

400 PERCENTERS

Catonsville, Md. (67); Watertown, So. Dak. (73).

700 PERCENTERS

Melbourne, Australia (220).

* * *

Two additional Clubs became 100 percenters in the 1957-58 Rotary year. They are: Moriarty, N. Mex. (15), and Manhattan Beach, Calif. (56).

One additional Club became a 200 percenter in the 1957-58 Rotary year. It is: Lockhart, Australia (21).



Five Fellows—from Australia, Thailand, Scotland, and two from England: recent guests in New Hyde Park, N. Y., Rotarians' homes. Here they are with Club President Reuper (left) and Program Chairman Bennett (second from right).

placed overlooking the Potomac, at the far end of the direct axis of the Capitol Building and the Washington Monument. As he saw it, the Capitol was a monument to the national Government; the Washington Monument was a memorial to its founder, and the Lincoln Memorial would be a remembrance to the man who saved that Government.

There was never any question about the sculptor who would make the statue. Yet French at first refused the honor, despite the fact that it was a dream he had cherished for decades. As chairman of the Fine Arts Commission working closely with the Memorial Commission, he felt his acceptance would be unseemly. But ex-President Taft, now chairman of the Memorial Commission, and others argued vigorously until he finally accepted, in December, 1914.

Gray and frail, with a web of fine wrinkles around his still luminous eyes at 64, Dan set to work early the following year. The original plan called for a bronze statue about ten feet in height above its pedestal. But what new Lincoln was possible? Long and lonely thought produced the answer. No one had portrayed Lincoln as President nearing the close of his career and at full maturity. This would be Dan's Lincoln.

All that he had learned in more than half a century as a sculptor he now put to use. He waded through all the Lincolnia he could find, and spent long hours talking with Robert Lincoln, the President's son. He was fortunate in finding a life mask of Lincoln, and the Smithsonian Institution supplied him with a plaster cast of the President's hands. The pose was a problem until he went to Washington to examine the progress on Bacon's building. On the site, he realized that a standing Lincoln would obscure the face to viewers. Only a seated Lincoln would do.

By May, 1916, he finished a three-foot model which the Memorial Commission approved, and late the following year he set an eight-foot plaster-cast model in place in the unfinished building. Immediately he was struck by the fact that a ten-foot finished product, which he had been commissioned to do, would be dwarfed into insignificance by its surroundings, even if set upon a thick pedestal. The statue would have to be double the proposed size. It was, in fact, 19 feet when completed and the pedestal 11 feet. But this brought on still another problem, for he saw that a bronze statue that size would not be in keeping with Bacon's exquisite interior, walls of Indiana limestone and Tennessee marble floors.

His statue would have to be marble—the largest marble work ever made in the United States. But where to get a single piece of flawless marble that size?

He knew there was none available. However, he knew where to find a good compromise. With care he selected 28 blocks of Georgia white marble that had no seams or fissures. Each piece weighed from five to 42 tons. It would take one of these chunks to make Lincoln's foot, another his head, still another a knee. Later he would put them all together like a jigsaw puzzle and make the statue appear as if it were cut from a single piece of marble.

The cutting of the 28 pieces took almost two years. To assist him, Dan employed the six sons of Giuseppe Piccirilli, renowned stone cutters who had studios in New York. The head was the most vital part of the statue. "I executed the head the full size of the completed work," Dan explained. "This was about four feet in height and was done in plaster over a supporting framework." With this actual size head as a guide, he marked off some 200,000 pointings from it and his eight-foot model on the pieces of marble. Then the Piccirillis went to work with pneumatic drills to do the basic chiselling.

In the Spring of 1921, the 28 pieces of marble, now carved to approximately 200 tons, were hoisted onto railroad cars and slowly carried to Washington. Assembled in the Memorial, each piece fitted perfectly. It only remained for Dan to point up the features and other details.

At the dedication of the Memorial on May 30, 1922, Dan watched the sweltering crowd on the steps of the Memorial listening respectfully to laudatory speeches by President Harding, ex-President Taft, and others. Afterward the hot multitude trudged past Bacon's Grecian columns into the building, laughing and chattering.

Then, at the sight of Dan's statue, a strange thing happened. A hush immediately fell over the crowd. Hats went off and heads bowed. It was as if they were standing in the presence of the living Lincoln. Said one: "It seemed to affect people the way a church or cathedral does."

For his years of work and pains, Congress awarded Dan \$88,400. But of this he paid the Piccirillis \$46,000, another \$15,000 for the 11-foot-high, 16-foot-wide Tennessee marble pedestal and \$1,350 for rubbing down the pedestal and steps. With his other expenses thrown in, the result was that the statue was a donation on his part to the American people—a legacy to countless generations to come after him.

Dan French lived past 81, busy until a few days before the end. It was a full life with many satisfactions. But one of his best rewards came when a youngster was found climbing on his huge Lincoln. Pulled off the statue, the boy apologized, "I was only going to climb into his lap. He looked so lonely!"

If I Had Only Three Days in New York

[Continued from page 12]

the hotel to freshen up it was pretty late for dinner, so we dined at the Latin Quarter, taking in the first show there.

Night-club columnist Earl Wilson once suggested that while "doing" the hotel shows, visitors should stop off at the Pierre and look at the cash register, because "that's the musical instrument most favored by owner J. Paul Getty." Actually, however, night-clubbing doesn't have to involve any major exchange of bullion. Not long ago, standing up at the Latin Quarter, I watched the chorus line, also the stars including Dick Shawn, for a total outlay of \$7 for three people. The evening we had dinner there the tab for two was a little more than \$20—which is about the same price level as the equally crowded Copacabana. Tabs rise for some for the hotel shows: Hildegarde at the Plaza, the Waldorf's Empire Room and the plush Cotillion Room at the Pierre, or the downstairs Maisonet at the St. Regis.

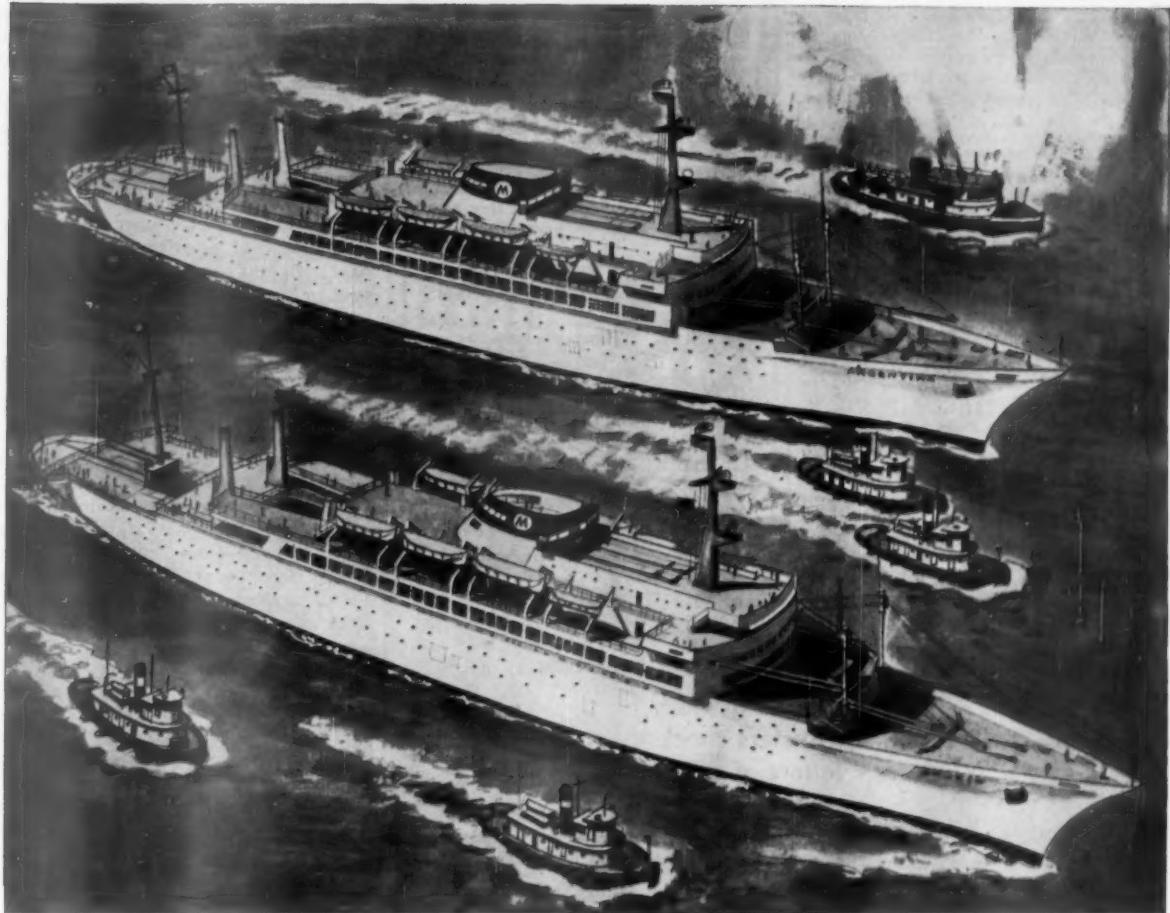
It was at the Maisonet that we noticed the esoteric artist Salvador Dali having his nightly yoghurt. You con-

stantly run into celebrities in New York. We've bumped—literally—into Greta Garbo on Fifth Avenue, almost indistinguishable in a cape and floppy hat; into Hedy Lamarr coming out of a theater; Herbert Hoover in a Second Avenue drug store; Harry S. Truman at a restaurant table beside us; and Marilyn Monroe taking her poodle for a walk alongside the East River in the upper 50's.

Generally, tabs shoot skyward on the night rounds when you hit the late-opening supper clubs, where minimums can run around \$5 and the prices tend to be even worse if they advertise no minimum or cover charge! Still, there's zebra-striped El Morocco, the Bon Soir in the Village, the Blue Angel, Sahbra, Le Cupidon, and, best of the bunch in our book, the sophisticated Upstairs at the Downstairs.

Our first evening ended with a stroll back to the hotel . . . past brightly lighted shop windows that somewhat hindered our homeward progress. These suggested a shopping tour next day for my wife—as if she needed the sugges-

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tion. I argued instead for a run up Riverside Drive in a Fifth Avenue bus, looking across the Hudson to the rugged Palisade cliffs of New Jersey, past the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and Columbia University, to the medieval Cloisters in Fort Tryon Park. Again we compromised: I went to the Cloisters on my own.

My wife meanwhile was scouring the art galleries on East 57th Street. (I didn't dare tell her that the Parke-Bernet Galleries a few blocks away have auctions almost every day at which paintings have been sold for up to a couple of hundred thousand dollars!) In the same morning she managed to hit the bargain floors at Klein's, Gimbel's, and Macy's. She was off again early next day to look over the gaggle of luxury stores in the upper 50's and Fifth Avenue: Bergdorf Goodman's, Bendel's, Jay Thorpe's, Jensen's, Bonwit Teller's, Jaekel's, Milgrim's, Plummer's. She even managed to admire the fabulous gems at Tiffany's and Van Cleef and Arpels', the subdued magnificence of the glass at the Steuben shop, and the New York branch of a Tokyo department store (at 47th and Fifth) staffed by winsome Japanese sales girls.

WE met for lunch at the Central Park Zoo on an open-air cafeteria terrace. Discussing the afternoon there, my wife noted that we could go to the Museum of Modern Art to watch old movie masterpieces (Lillian Gish in *Broken Blossoms* was that day's offering). But the dominant male won out at last and we ended up at Radio City Music Hall watching the Rockettes, a lavish stage show, and a fine first-run film.

In addition to the cream of first-run movies, New York again provides for every possible taste. The week we were checking the city's potential for this trip, there were some 80 American films showing—plus 29 foreign films in everything from Chinese to Arabic and Swedish, and special films at the United Nations, the Metropolitan Museum, the Natural History Museum, and the Museum of the City of New York, not to mention the New York Botanical Gardens and the New York Historical Society, all listed in *Cue*!

For all this, we're still drawn in our simple-minded way to such pleasures as the Music Hall show—followed by tea at Rumpelmayer's (oh, those rich Viennese pastries!) on Central Park South, the 65th-floor view from the Rainbow Room, or a sampling session of rich and varied brews at the cozy coffee houses on 56th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

It was the theater that evening—at \$25 a pair from a scalper for two seats to *The World of Suzie Wong*. Not even

a legitimate broker (who charges a 75-cent fee) could fix us up at the very last moment for exactly the seats we wanted. So learn from our ill fortune—and write well ahead to the theaters for seats.

After the theater in New York there are a couple of million things to do, least of which is tottering off to bed. For this is a city that turns night into day, where restaurants and locksmiths, barber shops and drugstores—and fun, too—can be found around the clock. We had a hamburger on Times Square, then went off to Birdland, as much to watch the oddly mixed audience of hepsters as to take in the jazz. But that's just the start of what can be the best time of all in New York if you'll use a little imagination . . . whether you ride a subway, sit in a wacky session of the "College of Complexes," or stop by the Night Court on Center Street for a sobering look at the "other face" of The Big City.

We've always found it wise, when it comes to sightseeing, to leave at least one morning free—for, say, a more detailed return visit to the Empire State Building, to the NBC TV studios, or to various museums. If you're specially sports-minded, switch an afternoon's activity to the morning and go after lunch to the races at Belmont or a Yankee baseball game.

Or take time, that last morning of three, for a stroll to savor more of the real life of New York—the teeming foreign quarters, the tremendous virility of the business areas downtown at the Battery, odd souls in Greenwich Village, recalling Alexander Woolcott's cry: "The Village is a way of life, an undying devotion to old houses, Cezanne, the rights of man, brick fireplaces, and garlic in the salad."

Spend the morning of your last day catching up on such things. Then, in the afternoon, plan a short trip out of town—perhaps to West Point or the Sleepy Hollow country, to Bear Mountain and the Storm King Highway high along the green Hudson, out the length



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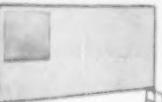


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of Long Island (maybe for an afternoon's fishing in the Sound) or even to Coney Island for a salt-sea breeze laden with the whiff of popcorn and roasting peanuts! Your wife may want to take in a fashion show (see *Cue*). And if the youngsters are with you, take them to the Children's Zoo in the Bronx, where baby animals roam free to be petted.

If one Broadway show was not enough for you—and it rarely is—take in another that evening. Or see one of the off-Broadway experimental plays; some are arty and awful, but others are terrific, like *Heloise*, *Threepenny Opera*, and James Joyce's rare *Ulysses in Nighttown*. And uptown there are Carnegie Hall, the Metropolitan Opera, concerts, and square dancing Summers in Central Park . . . the list never ends.

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I always remember the man who told a fellow New Yorker that he was going around the world, a three-month trip. "Whatever for?" he was asked. "You've got it all here." And he wasn't so far wrong: all the world is wrapped up in New York. But, above everything, all America appears here. There are those who tell visitors from abroad to overlook New York, that it "isn't America." On the contrary, I argue, here is all America, more truly synthesized than anywhere else — tough and tender, doubting and resolute, hard working and hard playing, fabulously wealthy and atrociously poor, a rich mixture of the native born and immigrants from a hundred lands . . . and more truly than you may know it, *your city*—if only for three days.

Adult Punishment for 'Adult' Crimes?

Yes!—Richard L. Samuels

[Continued from page 40]

rather than being confined as a positive menace, solely because he is 17 years of age instead of 18.

Now, what exactly does this "bosom of the family" principle contemplate? One possibility is the wicked nonsense that the "discipline a child should receive from its parents" is a permissive license to do as he pleases—on the theory that "if [perish the thought] we stifle his free expression he will become neurotic." If that be true, then there is no point to having any law pertaining to juveniles. But if we realize that parents should exercise firm authority and discipline to restrain and prevent their child from engaging in antisocial conduct, we shall also concur that the law should be firm. Whether in the family or in a court, such firmness and discipline are actually in the best interest of the child as well as of the community.

Frequently I hear this squawk from someone apologizing for a teen-age felon: "To put that boy in jail would be a violation of the spirit of the juvenile laws." This raises a vital collateral question—that is, is the juvenile law only for the benefit of the juvenile? The answer is a thundering "No!" The juvenile laws everywhere are replete with warnings that they shall be administered in the best interests of the public as well.

In every one of those serious cases I mentioned at the outset, the offender had the same idea when he was apprehended: "You won't do much to me, D.A. I'm only 16," or, "I'll get supervision as a delinquent," or, "You can't put

us in jail, we're juveniles." It is true that they were, under law, juveniles. That is only because they were under the age of 18. Obviously, their offenses were not juvenile pranks, but vicious, hardened adult crimes.

Where can we draw the line between juvenile and adult? The law sets a certain age—usually the 18th birthday—as the dividing point. It is the only feasible way on which the law can base such a distinction. Personally I feel (along with many other law-enforcement personnel) that boys of 16 and 17 are old enough to be placed in the older category. We consider a 17-year-old boy old enough to serve in the armed forces. We usually deem a 16-year-old as beyond the age of compulsory school attendance.

In any event, the juvenile law does set some age beyond which a delinquent, by definition, becomes a criminal. But the type of crime itself must be considered. Murder, dope pushing, robbery, rape, felonious assault, and burglary are serious offenses. They are adult crimes. If you handle cases of those crimes in the same manner as you handle less heinous cases—runaway, truancy, joy riding, and the like—you are committing a three-pronged injustice: First, you are minimizing the gravity of the serious crimes, and encouraging the hoodlum element among our teen-agers. Secondly, you are exposing the lesser offender—the "true juvenile" delinquent—to the detrimental influence of the hardened serious offender.

And, finally, you are denying the non-criminal delinquent the full benefit of expert probation counselling.

Let's give the juvenile court back to the juveniles. By this I mean that the juvenile courts should be relieved of the burden of handling the "adult" crime cases. In this way boys and girls who are not criminals but delinquent can be straightened out before they do become criminal. The law should furnish ways to screen criminals out from under the juvenile court.

This "screening out" process—separating adult crimes from juvenile delinquencies—must be done in consideration of the safety of the public. To that end there are certain provisions which should be embodied in the law, as:

1. Define a juvenile, in law, as one who has not reached his 16th birthday. For most of the serious offenders are 16 and 17-year-olds.

2. Provide actual prison sentences for teen-agers who commit such felonies as murder, rape, dope peddling, mayhem, and robbery.

3. Provide for the presence of a prosecuting attorney, to represent the public interest, in every juvenile court. This is essential to preventing a juvenile hearing from becoming a one-sided affair.

Enough tears have been shed in the past, out of misplaced sympathy for a large group of criminals, just because they happened to be in their teens. Let's think about their victims: the rape victim who will carry that awful memory the rest of her life; the murder victim's family whose support now depends on public assistance; the man blinded as a result of a beating. They had every right to expect protection of the law. And they have every right to expect justice. Let us safeguard our community and the right of our neighbor to be safe in the street and in his home.

Our moral and legal system is based on the fact that a person beyond a certain age (as 14) is able to choose between right and wrong. If he perpetrates an adult crime, then he has made his choice. *Let him take his penalty as an adult.*

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Adult Punishment for 'Adult' Crimes?

No!—James M. Jordan

[Continued from page 41]

larcenies, but, worse yet, an increase in the number of unsophisticated first offenders who were mingled with the more clearly defined delinquents. Fortunately this practice was revised, but not before it had damaged permanently many young lives.

Let us look at a typical case handled under the chancery, or juvenile court, act:

Robert S., a 15-year-old high-school sophomore of "middle class" background, stole an auto by placing a "jumper" on the ignition and picked up several friends, telling them that the car belonged to his uncle. During a short ride the boys were apprehended by police, brought to the station, and interviewed by a juvenile officer who took them to the juvenile home. A petition for court hearing was filed on all three boys and approved for a hearing in 15 days. Two of the boys who were riding in the car were immediately released by the court referee and Robert was ordered held until the time of court hearing. At the hearing the two "riders" were released and placed under special supervision. Robert was committed to the State Training School with a "stay of mittimus" in view of his otherwise good record. This meant that he did not enter the institution, but that if he again came to the court's attention he would be sent there immediately.

None of these boys was again in difficulty and at this writing all are past juvenile-court age. Two of them are in the armed forces and Robert is working steadily and going to night school to advance his education. His parents, who were shocked and worried at the time of his apprehension, now speak proudly of him and his ability to adjust despite his deviation from the law. His probation officer closed the case with a sense of satisfaction.

Contrast Robert's case with John A., a 15-year-old high-school sophomore of good previous record who was less fortunate in having been handled under the Criminal Code.

John stole an auto one day on an impulse when he saw the keys in the ignition and found the door unlocked. He, too, picked up several friends but let them out of the car before he was apprehended. He tells how he was arrested: "I saw the police car and got nervous and ran into the parked car. When I saw the damage, I got real scared and ran but the police caught me." He refused to name any companions he had picked up and denied that anyone helped him steal the car. His

case was referred to the grand jury, which voted a true bill. He was later removed to the county jail to await trial. During this time one of the older inmates assaulted him and forced him into an unnatural relationship. He was tried on the charge of auto larceny and placed on adult probation, but was held as a witness against the adult prisoner, who received a long sentence.

His experience with the law left him very embittered. It was not much later that he was again apprehended for car theft. This charge plus the fact that he had violated adult probation earned him "time" in jail. He is currently on parole and, according to his parole officer, it is only a matter of time before he will again be in conflict with society.

These two cases point up the inequity that can result if juvenile courts do not have exclusive jurisdiction. And they demonstrate the advantage of chancery procedure as opposed to criminal procedure in the case of young offenders. The savings to society might also be cited: Robert's case cost the State much less and produced a self-sustaining taxpayer rather than a public menace and burden.

LEST there be any doubt that the juvenile-court legislation was progressive, let us compare the case of an 11-year-old boy accused of arson and handled under chancery procedure with that of the 9-year-old arsonist sentenced to death in 1831.

Rodney K., 11, lived with his father in a "cage hotel" on Skid Row and made pocket money by stealing shoes from the feet of the stupefied inhabitants of the Row, selling them to secondhand stores or even back to shoeless vagrants. He also sold a wine-and-whisky mixture procured from nearly empty discarded bottles. He smoked, drank his father's whisky, and admitted that he "might have flipped a butt" into some debris, causing a fire which destroyed the hotel and several of its occupants.

Instead of hanging him, the court made a social and psychiatric study of him, put him on probation, and placed him in a residential treatment center. There his adjustment was good. He was above average in intelligence and eventually caught up in schooling. He was then placed in a foster home. He is currently due to graduate from high school with honors, and plans to attend college.

In view of this and so many other cases like it, can we say that there has been no progress? Should we return to the old, rigid structure and sacrifice a

young life to the desire for retribution so ingrained in the human personality? In effect that is what is being asked by those who insist on adult punishment for "adult" crimes.

A popular myth among the "adult" treatment advocates is the idea that corporal punishment is one of the best preventives. Just the other day a 15-year-old boy was brought to the juvenile home by the police for intoxication and sex delinquency. One of the officers observed that "all he needs is a good pounding." The child in question had been "pounded" by experts—his parents. And this was his fifth admission to detention.

If you could see the many hundreds of such children who have come to the juvenile home who had been beaten with sticks, clubs, ironing cords, broomsticks, coat hangers, hairbrushes, and other items for repeated misbehavior, you would doubt as I do the efficacy of such methods as a means of changing behavior.

ONE more observation: Few of the children referred to juvenile courts are "easy" to treat. Many are referred only after parents, guardians, schools, specialized agencies, and institutions have "tried everything" and admitted failure. Earlier identification of the "delinquent" youngster is necessary.

Most authorities agree that at 8 or 9 years of age delinquent behavior can be observed even though it has not progressed to a serious stage. But agreement on when a child becomes an adult is less clearly defined. If we knew the exact time that a person achieves insight into the consequences of his acts, it might not be so difficult to legislate regarding maturity. As it is, the age of jurisdiction of juvenile courts varies from 21 down to 10 or 12 years, depending upon the State. It is evident that the law has been continually frustrated since it attempts to apply the static rigidity of law to the flexibility of human behavior.

Since we need the law to regulate behavior in an organized society, let us attempt to put more discretion than rule into our laws. Let us recognize that the criminal, adult or juvenile, is a product of our own society's making. It is no fiction that many highly respected citizens have in their youth engaged in behavior that would be classified as delinquent or even felonious, yet they were not apprehended and have managed to establish themselves as valuable members of the community. Finally, are we not all responsible for the sinner? How, then, can we have the temerity to assuage our guilt by destroying what we have brought into being? Let him without stain cast the first stone!

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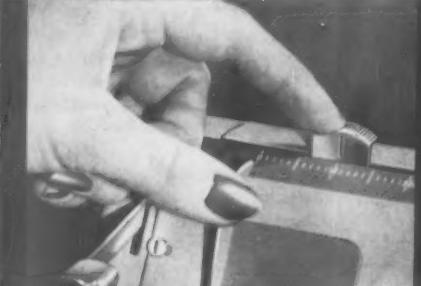


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Your Letters

[Continued from page 4]

student had. A student's ability was the factor that determined how many times he reread the book. It didn't make much difference if the student didn't understand all the words, for by the time he had read it for the tenth time they would become quite familiar.

The statement about students disliking reading and being indifferent to reading is not factual. Unless Mr. Frederick's community is different from the average community, a check with his public library would indicate that children are reading much more extensively at the present time.

Ypres Misplaced

Notes G. BLITZ

First Vice-President, Rotary Club
Verviers, Belgium

In the November issue of THE ROTARIAN I find a very beautiful story about World War I [*In Flanders Fields*]. I've read John McCrae's life with interest and thank Evan Charles for having brought this news to the attention of all Rotarians.

But . . . but please tell Mr. Charles that Ypres is not a French village but a Belgian town, whose Rotary Club was founded in 1953. Its President will be rather astonished when he learns of this peaceful annexation of part of West Flanders to France.

Approves 'Twig Bending'

Says BASILE G. D'OUAKIL, Rotarian
Professor of French
The Bronx, New York

It is with the greatest interest that I read the article *As the Twig Is Bent, the Tree's Inclined* [THE ROTARIAN for October, 1958]. Since it pertains to the teaching of a foreign language (French, in this instance), it is within the purview of my labors for the past 40 years.

I thoroughly agree with all the details given in the article: starting a foreign language in the third or fourth grade of elementary school, and using the direct conversational method. I would like to see various business firms lending articles of wearing apparel and other items to render the class more visual, by showing the articles and giving them their foreign names. The student is apt to associate the items with their foreign names, without having to go through the process of translation.

I want to congratulate Rotary Clubs and Rotarians for the initiative in this matter, especially in a small city, where the actual need of knowing a foreign language is not very acute.

Radhakrishnan Faces Issues

Says JOHN E. BENNETT, Rotarian
Newspaper Publisher
Belgrave, Australia

The *Human Race in Crisis*, by Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan [THE ROTARIAN for September], is one of the best things I have read in THE ROTARIAN. It

is important to us in Australia because it brings us close to the position of the uncommitted people of the world. It also makes it very clear that Christians aren't the only ones in the world with an ethic.

The article faces the issues of the survival of the human race most realistically in the paragraph which reads: "Our fight should be against hunger, disease, and illiteracy. It is possible to free the world from these scourges. If we do not, the revolution of the destitute and the desperate will shake the world."

And the political problem of name calling he deals with in the sentence which reads: "If we wish to stop subversive movements, the flame of social reform must burn in our hearts."

Use Older 'Ambassadors' Too

Suggests WILLIAM BEARD, Rotarian Past Service
Randwick, Australia

Wilbur V. Lewis' Plain Talk about The Rotary Foundation [THE ROTARIAN for November] had a special interest for me inasmuch as it was my privilege to be President of the Rotary Club of Burwood, New South Wales, at the time it produced Leonard S. Bell, the first Fellow to obtain this coveted honor in Australia.

Without doubt, this feature of Rotary's international activities is amongst the finest, the most successful, it has achieved. Its future value cannot be calculated; its benefits are lasting and sure. I do not, however, agree with Wilbur that more money is the complete answer for the expansion and success of this scheme. Nor do I think this wonderful service should be confined to youth.

I believe the time has come when older men and women who have labored and lived through eventful periods of history, and who, in so doing, have served humanity's cause, should be invited to visit other lands for the purpose of preaching the gospel of goodwill and understanding. Many of these, no doubt, would be happy to undertake lecturing tours and to pay the cost to and from the land in which they live. Rotarians in the lands to be visited might arrange such tours and defray internal costs. . . .

The number selected for these ambassadorial tasks would be predetermined according to available funds and overall facilities, and those chosen would need to be qualified to speak on their country's history and general setup, and, in addition, be already proved in service and goodwill.

Maybe the Fleet Was In

Says WRAY P. WHITE, Rotarian Senior Active
Natick, Massachusetts

It is quite possible that the picture on page 33 of THE ROTARIAN for November [San Francisco—A Golden Memory] was taken at the time of the visit of the Great White Fleet in May, 1908, during the parade of sailors and Marines from



This "Where to Stay" directory section has been developed as a service to Rotarians so that they may stop at the better hotels, motels, and resorts. Write or wire them directly for further information and reservations. In doing so, please mention THE ROTARIAN.

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ARIZONA (continued)

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Eric C. Fare, Highland Park 1, Illinois

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the fleet. I know about that because I was a Marine in the guard of the battleship *Kearsarge*, one company in that parade. Later, on overnight liberty, a number of us had rooms in a one-story, temporary hotel. None of the rooms had windows—only sky lights for ventilation. A week or so later, following the parade in San Francisco, a second parade was held in Oakland and, again back in San Francisco, we were treated to a wonderful barbecue on Telegraph Hill.

My uncle and aunt lived high up in San Francisco, and from one of the windows in their home we could look down on the bay where the 16 battleships were anchored. At night they were outlined in electric lights—a very beautiful sight indeed.

Perhaps some San Francisco Rotarians will remember that memorable occasion, the visit of the Great White Fleet during its tour around the world from December, 1907, until February,

Why Not 'USONACAN'?

Asks HENRY M. LEVENE, Past Service Secretary, Rotary Club Chelsea, Massachusetts

I fully agree with B. I. VanGilder that the term "I am an American" can be misleading to people all over the world [Your Letters, THE ROTARIAN for November]. Since it is never too late to offer an improvement, I humbly suggest the coining of a new name for the United States of America: "USONACA." The first five letters stand for "United States of North America," the last two for the last syllable in America. The name would be outstanding as well as self-explanatory. What's the matter with "I am a USONACAN" for simplicity?

Here is a name that will not conflict with any other country, and I trust you will find some merit in my proposal. I can readily see that a changeover of such magnitude will not come easily, but it would be a step in the right direction if somebody starts the ball a-rolling.

A Church Identified

By WALTER SCHERBAUM
Clergyman

South Londonderry, Vermont

I received a copy of THE ROTARIAN for November from a friend of mine who had paid a flying visit here and thus recognized the church shown on the cover: It is the First Baptist Church of South Londonderry, of which I am the pastor.

The church is a frequent subject for the photographer and the landscape painter. However, the view you presented is not the usual one. That is one thing that made it striking to us.

Next June when Rotarians have completed their Convention in New York City, some may travel up through this beautiful section of New England. Should they be in this area on Sunday, we should be happy to have them worship with us at the 11 o'clock hour.

How a Club Grows Internally

WHEN your Rotary Club assists in the organization of a new Club, it is helping to increase Rotary membership through *external* extension. But when your Club helps to build Rotary membership by increasing its own roster, the extension it accomplishes is *internal*. On these two forms of growth depends the success of efforts to bring the Rotary spirit of service into more lives.

How is internal growth best accomplished? Basically, it begins with the classification survey, a time-tested method for determining which separate and distinct business and professional services are not represented in the Rotary Club. The list of classifications produced by the survey is the logical basis for a Club's growth. To provide a complete picture of the present membership potential of a Club, the list should indicate those classifications which are filled and unfilled.

The next step is the seeking out of worthy men for the unfilled classifications, so that the Club might have in its membership a representative of every business or professional or institutional activity in the community. Such representation should, of course, be worked toward in conformity with the principles laid down in Article III of the Standard Club Constitution. With Rotary now past the half-century mark, Rotary Clubs are attempting, as far as possible, to fill open classifications with young men to ensure their continued vitality in the years ahead.

In addition to the classification survey there is another procedure fundamental to internal extension: the full utilization of the various kinds of membership in Rotary. Many Clubs fail to grow simply because they do not take advantage of the senior active, addition-



al active, and past service memberships. When a qualified Rotarian takes senior active membership, he opens up a classification for another qualified man in his business or profession. The member taking the senior active membership retains all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of an active member, except that he is not regarded as

representing any business or professional classification in the Club.

Electing qualified men to past service membership also adds to a Rotary Club's internal growth, and brings to its capacity for service new members experienced in Rotary's aims and its methods of achieving them. The past service member also has the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of an active member, but is not considered as representing a classification.

A Rotary Club can further increase its membership by informing active members of the value of sharing their Rotary opportunities with additional active members. When an active member decides to do this, he proposes a fellow executive of his concern for this kind of membership. If elected, the additional active member has the same rights and privileges as the original active member, except that his membership is contingent upon the continued membership of the Rotarian who proposed him. This



method for growing internally is "just right" for the Rotary Club seeking young men. It is widely used by fathers whose sons are in the family business and are eager to become Rotarians.

Extension within the Rotary Club is a part of President Clifford A. Randall's challenge to Rotarians to "Help Shape the Future." He looks upon the addition of new members as an effective way to strengthen the heritage of a program that has been passed on to Rotarians of today by their predecessors. "In expanding the effectiveness of our Clubs, and thereby strengthening this heritage of ours," the President has said, "we must be mindful of our personal obligation to bring additional men into the fellowship. Today new skills, new techniques, and new industries present an entirely new vista of available classifications. Enlisting new members to fill those classifications . . . is one of the responsibilities which each of us must include in our personal goal for the year—a most important element in the strengthening of our heritage."

Next month this department will present recommended procedures for the external extension of Rotary.

BEDROCK Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.

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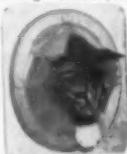
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HOBBY Hitching Post

HOW do hobbies get started? In varied and often unusual ways. For R. M. Good, a member of the Rotary Club of Branson-Hollister, Missouri, and president emeritus of The School of the Ozarks, his hobby began when . . . well, he tells all about it in the story that follows.

IT IS about a quarter century ago that I first became interested in gourds, the plant family that includes the cucumber, melon, squash, and pumpkin. One of my Ozark friends and I made a little wager as to who could grow the longest gourd. Not knowing much about it, I turned to another Ozarkian for help. Ours turned out to be 42 inches long. My friend's was 44 inches. I said to him, "Well, I didn't raise that one, anyway." He replied, "Seeing that confessions are in order, I didn't raise mine, either."

Since that day I have learned there are more than 2,000 varieties of gourds, some no larger than a lead pencil and some weighing as much as 50 pounds when green. I have learned, too, that the secret of raising any gourd is good earth, plenty of moisture, keeping the bugs off, and knowing how to prune the vines. Care is important, especially in the early stages of growth, and the smallest effort made at that time has a tremendous effect on how well a gourd develops.

Soon after a gourd comes up it begins to bloom, but often there are many hundreds of blooms on a gourd that never mature. A tiny speckled bug gets inside these blossoms and stings them, and when that happens neither Nature nor loving care can overcome the damage done. The stung blossoms never produce and

eventually fall off, or must be trimmed from the vine.

There is another kind of bug that is an additional hazard, this one burrowing into the sap of the vine. It carries with it a deadly parasite that kills the vine within a short time. Not long ago I lost two lovely vines that way, and each was loaded with beautiful premature gourds. Even when the grower knows of this attack by the fungus, there is little he can do about it. Thus, he must wage a constant anti-bug campaign.

Dry rot is still another threat to healthy growth. When it occurs, the gourd affected drops off. I learned from a friend of mine, an expert on gourds, what causes the condition to take hold and progress. He attributes it to the profuse formation of gourds in cool, rainy weather, but assures growers that warm, dry weather and sunshine are all they need for the healthy development of their other plants.

Despite these early risks, gourd growing has many satisfactions, one of which comes when your gourds get past the stage of rot and start their phenomenal growth. It is then that you can almost see them lengthen a little each day. It is also at this stage that you can influence the shape of a gourd. For example, if you want to have the long handle of a gourd grow with a corkscrew twist, you wind tape around it early in its growth. When the gourd has reached its full length, you remove the tape and the twist stays in permanently. This same method can also be used to make a gourd grow with a groove in its main body, so that it will eventually be shaped like an hourglass.



Surrounded by gourds of varied shapes, colors, and designs, Rotarian Good puts the finishing touches on one with a carved design. Note the bow-tied penguin gourd.



"The man says his soup's cold. It is!"

After growing the gourds, I begin another aspect of this hobby: the transformation of the gourds into such varied things as dolls, swans, dippers, ornamented vases—and even penguin. The carving and painting add considerably to the pleasure this pastime affords me, for they open a wide avenue for self-expression. With a paintbrush or a carving tool in my hand, the hours never drag; in fact, they fly by all too swiftly.

What do I do with my gourds after turning them into other forms? Some of them make wonderful decorations for the cottage Mrs. Good and I live in on the campus of The School of the Ozarks, and also for our farmhouse near the school. I also give away many gourds every year to friends and neighbors who enjoy them for their designs and colors. Their appreciation of the plants makes the hobby additionally rewarding. It's satisfying to create something that gives pleasure to someone else.

What's Your Hobby?

There may not be as many hobbies extant as people reading these words, but you may be pretty sure that yours is among them. If you want to reach someone of similar bent, THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM will be happy to list your name below—if you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child. He makes only one request, that you answer correspondence which may come your way later.

Puppets and Dolls: Maryam Carlin (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects puppets and dolls of various nations; would like correspondence with others similarly interested), 164 Chapel Rd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Amateur Radios: Michael English (13-year-old son of Rotarian—would like to make schedules and correspond with other novice amateurs in U.S.A. and possessions), 173 Via Monte D'Oro, Redondo Beach, Calif., U.S.A.

Stamps and Coins: Wayne Davis (16-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps and coins; will exchange with correspondents in British West Indies, Latin America, British Africa, Egypt and other independent areas, Pacific Islands), Box 82, Ladner, B.C., Canada.

Soil: Mary Tomlin (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects soil from different countries; will exchange Ontario soil for that of any other land), Box 361, Wiarton, Ont., Canada.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Richard H. Steinberg (9-year-old son of Rotarian—likes stamp collecting, baseball, bicycling), R. D. 2, Quarryville, Pa., U.S.A.

Giles Moore (14-year-old son of Rotarian—prefers pen friends in British Commonwealth and U.S.A.; collects stamps and coins; likes swimming and football), 4 Rosslyn St., Inverell, Australia.

Gloria Hindman (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in piano, horses, and sports), 402 N. Sycamore St., Hagerstown, Ind., U.S.A.

Susan Spurbeck (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals in France and Germany; interested in classical music, stamps, travel, art, drama; plays piano and violin), 12 Missouri Ave., Potsdam, N.Y., U.S.A.

Peggy Nell Mueller (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends aged 13-17 outside U.S.A.; interests include stamp collecting, sports, popular music, photography, animals, movies), Box 33, Platonia, Tex., U.S.A.

Carole Hawkins (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen friends in U.S.A., Europe, South America; likes sports, horses, camping, singing). Pouch A, St. Peter, Minn., U.S.A.

Betsy Lindberg (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in movies, postcards, swimming), 1457 West Haven Rd., San Marino, Calif., U.S.A.

Gall Taft (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people outside Australia; interested in dramatics, sports, dancing, records, cartoon drawing), 116 Riversdale Rd., Camberwell, Australia.

Kerry Roarburgh (16-year-old son of Rotarian—interests include tennis, skating, swimming, popular music), 621A Sackville St., Albion, Australia.

Ellen Foster (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals outside U.S.A.; interested in sports, popular music), 431 W. Berkeley St., Uniontown, Pa., U.S.A.

Travis Taylor (13-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen friends outside U.S.A.; interested in coins, stamps, baseball, Scouting, swimming), P. O. Box 260, Lufkin, Tex., U.S.A.

Surendra Singh (18-year-old son of Rotarian—interests include tennis, cricket, hockey, swimming, dancing, popular music), 309, Civil Lines, Juktakpore, India.

Susan Sherk (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian; interests include sports, popular music, collecting postcards), Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Janette Venters (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in Nature, horseback riding, tennis, music), "Springdale," Private Bag, Geelong, Australia.

Mervilene Black (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends especially in Central and South America; likes tennis, dancing, swimming, popular music), 1003 13th St. S., Nampa, Idaho, U.S.A.

Judy Perata (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires English-speaking pen friends in Mexico and Central America), 1206 Central Ave., Alameda, Calif., U.S.A.

Judy Cook (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes piano, popular music, dancing, golf, riding), 420 Sixth Ave. W., Spencer, Iowa, U.S.A.

Judy McKay (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen pals in U.S.A., Italy, Mexico, Canada; interested in popular music, swimming, dancing, movies, cooking, Rainbow Girls), 1013 Ross Trail, Arlington, Tex., U.S.A.

Adeeb Yawar (15-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in U.S.A., United Kingdom, Canada; interested in photography), 171, Chapel Rd., Opp. Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad, India.

Philip C. Harris (13-year-old son of Rotarian—will exchange stamps and first-day covers), 57 Boomerang St., Cessnock, Australia.

Sharon Childs (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes U.S.A. pen friends; interested in dancing, popular music, automobile racing), Rural Route 1, Alamosa, Colo., U.S.A.

Pam Bedwell (daughter of Rotarian—desires English-speaking pen friends; interests include popular music, dancing, tennis, swimming), 245 Howick St., Bathurst, Australia.

Margaret Irvine (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with French, Italian, and Spanish girls aged 14-16; interested in sports, film-star photos, postcards, stamps, popular music), 192 Greenlane Rd., One Tree Hill, Auckland, New Zealand.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Here is the favorite of R. Otto Probst, an Elkhart, Indiana, Rotarian.

Two incurable golf addicts were talking about a friend. "Poor Smith," said one of them. "Yesterday we played a round of golf together. He took a horrible 12 on the par 4 18th hole. As we left the green, he got news that his new car had been stolen. I drove him home and there his furniture was in the street—he had been evicted from his apartment. Neighbors said his wife had left for parts unknown. When he tried to call his office, he found that his firm had failed."

"Such misfortune is hardly believable," said the other man. "Imagine taking a 12 on a par 4 hole!"

Sour Note

*My affection for friends
Shifts a bit to the slight side,
When their speedy replies
Put me back on the write side.*
—CAROLINE CLARK

Sure You Can!

The correct answer to each of the following ten questions begins with "can." How many "can" you answer correctly?

1. What can has a lock?
2. Know a wick-ed can?
3. What is a fabric can?
4. Ever hear of a meat-eating human can?
5. What can might suit you to a tea?
6. Recollect a horse's can?
7. What's a sheltering can?
8. Care for a before-dinner can?
9. What sharp personality trait is a can?
10. Did you use your own camera for this can?

This quiz was submitted by Helen Houston Boileau, wife of a Covina, California, Rotarian.

Let's Do!

To the word "do" add as many letters as there are dashes to get a word fulfilling the given definition:

1. Do - - Prescribed amount.
2. Do - - - Unit of money.

3. Do - - - Similar.
4. Do - - Uncertain.
5. Do - - - Region.
6. Do - - Giver.
7. Do - - - Overpowering.
8. Do - - Roof.
9. Do - - - Tenets.
10. Do - - Animal.
11. Do - - - Society matron.
12. Do - - - Gift.
13. Do - - Period.
14. Do - - - Servant.
15. Do - - Paste.

This quiz was submitted by E. M. Marshall, of Hamden, Connecticut.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

If you lean back and close your eyes you can see things that happened years ago. But if you want anything to happen now, you'd better keep them open.—Rotary Spokesman, MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIFORNIA.

A man visited a church for the first time. As he happened into the room, the congregation was reading with the minister, "We have left undone those things we ought to have done, and we have done those things we ought not to have

done." The man dropped into a seat and sighed with relief as he said to himself, "Thank goodness, I've found my crowd at last."—The Brand, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

"My daughter is not an outstanding leader," a fond parent wrote to the dean of an exclusive school for girls, "but she is a cooperator and follows well."

"Thank you, thank you," the dean replied. "We have already admitted 226 outstanding leaders as freshmen. It will be so nice to have a follower."—Rotomah News, TOMAH, WISCONSIN.

What many husbands would like to see is a permanent wave with the staying power of a temporary tax.—Weekly Bulletin, POTTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

An auto salesman was ready to take his wife and four small children out for a Sunday-afternoon auto ride, when his wife started out the door.

"This time," she said, "you put the children's coats on, and I'll go out and blow the horn!"—The Nutmeg, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

Confidential

*The fox trots slowly through the woods
Softly creeps the lynx.
The skunk? He neither trots nor creeps
Confidentially—he slinks!*

—ROTARIAN BARRY T. MINES

Answers to Quizzes

Sure You Can! 1. CANAL. 2. CANAL. 3. CANAL. 4. CANAL. 5. CANAL. 6. CANAL. 7. CANAL. 8. CANAL. 9. CANAL. 10. CANAL. 11. CANAL. 12. CANAL. 13. DOG. 14. DOG. 15. DOG. 16. DOG. 17. DOG. 18. DOG. 19. DOG. 20. DOG. 21. DOG. 22. DOG. 23. DOG. 24. DOG. 25. DOG. 26. DOG. 27. DOG. 28. DOG. 29. DOG. 30. DOG. 31. DOG. 32. DOG. 33. DOG. 34. DOG. 35. DOG. 36. DOG. 37. DOG. 38. DOG. 39. DOG. 40. DOG. 41. DOG. 42. DOG. 43. DOG. 44. DOG. 45. DOG. 46. DOG. 47. DOG. 48. DOG. 49. DOG. 50. DOG. 51. DOG. 52. DOG. 53. DOG. 54. DOG. 55. DOG. 56. DOG. 57. DOG. 58. DOG. 59. DOG. 60. DOG. 61. DOG. 62. DOG. 63. DOG. 64. DOG. 65. DOG. 66. DOG. 67. DOG. 68. DOG. 69. DOG. 70. DOG. 71. DOG. 72. DOG. 73. DOG. 74. DOG. 75. DOG. 76. DOG. 77. DOG. 78. DOG. 79. DOG. 80. DOG. 81. DOG. 82. DOG. 83. DOG. 84. DOG. 85. DOG. 86. DOG. 87. DOG. 88. DOG. 89. DOG. 90. DOG. 91. DOG. 92. DOG. 93. DOG. 94. DOG. 95. DOG. 96. DOG. 97. DOG. 98. DOG. 99. DOG. 100. DOG.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of The Rotarian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Celeste Miller, daughter of a Yazoo City, Mississippi, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: April 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

NIGHT FRIGHT
*There was an old man from Peru
Who dreamt he was eating his shoe.
He awoke in the night
In a terrible fright,*

PROMTO

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in The Rotarian for October:
*He got out his rod and his reel,
His hip boots, his bait box, and creel,
But his wife shouted, "Tom,
We're off to the prom!"*

Here are the "ten best" last lines:
"So come back and don't be a heel."
(Ralph K. Hancock, member of the Rotary Club of Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.)

He went but no real zeal did he feel.
(Mrs. R. W. Donnelly, wife of a Massena, New York, Rotarian.)

So the ball took the place of the keel.
(Will Hankinson, member of the Rotary Club of Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada.)

. . . then he cringed like a newly hooked eel
(A. Johanson, member of the Rotary Club of Gällivare, Sweden.)

"It's too bad, for I know how you feel!"
(L. Newton Hayes, member of the Rotary Club of Plattsburgh, New York.)

And Tom went, but it was an ordeal.
(Mrs. Irving Underhill, wife of a New York, New York, Rotarian.)

Tom, an Aussie, said, "What a raw deal!"
(Mrs. C. W. West, wife of a Burwood, Australia, Rotarian.)

Whereat Tom's sporting blood did congeal
(Thomas P. Ulmer, member of the Rotary Club of Jacksonville, Florida.)

"Your wrath you'll have to conceal."
(Joseph B. Clover, member of the Rotary Club of Woodstock, Virginia.)

"You can't 'angle' out of this deal!"
(Mrs. Harry A. Deming, wife of a Ma-toon, Illinois, Rotarian.)

**Use this card NOW to REQUEST YOUR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS
for 50th Annual Convention of Rotary International... NEW YORK CITY**

For complete information concerning hotels and room rates, please refer to the inside back cover of this issue of **THE ROTARIAN**.

Please give complete information and mail the attached card as indicated on the reverse side. Prompt attention to this matter will give you a better chance of getting accommodations in one of the hotels of your choosing.

----- (DETACH HERE) -----
**Rotary Convention Hotel Committee
New York City . . . 7-11 June, 1959**

REQUEST FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Name _____ (Please print)

Address _____

Member Rotary Club of _____ with membership of _____

Classification in Rotary _____ (If senior active or past service, give former classification)

Offices and committee membership held in Rotary club _____

Offices and committee membership held in R.I. _____

Detach this card form, after filling in COMPLETELY, and mail promptly to:

Rotary Convention Hotel Committee

c/o New York Convention and Visitors Bureau

90 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, U.S.A.

This is the only distribution of the official hotel accommodation request form which will be made to Rotarians in the U.S.A., Canada and Bermuda. A separate mailing of the form has been made to Rotary clubs in other countries.

If additional forms are needed, they may be obtained from the Rotary Convention Hotel Committee at the above address or from

Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

(DETACH HERE)

List at least three choices of hotels:

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

Approximate room rate desired: \$_____

Type of accommodations desired:

Room for one

Suite (parlor and _____ bedroom(s)

Room for two (twin beds)

for _____ persons.)

Room for two (double bed)

Other _____ (describe) _____

Date of arrival _____ A.M. _____ Date of departure _____ P.M. _____

Name others in party _____ (see over)

NEW YORK HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF HOTEL ROOMS

Don't Delay—Request Your Hotel Accommodations Now for 1959 Convention

7-11 June, 1959—New York City

The insert card below is the official form on which to request hotel accommodations for the 1959 convention. There is an abundance of good hotel rooms for everyone—all with bath. Assignment will be made on a "first come, first served" basis. Since block reservations are not permitted, each Rotarian is requested to complete the form at the earliest opportunity and mail it to: **ROTARY CONVENTION HOTEL COMMITTEE, c/o New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 90 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, U.S.A.** Confirmations will be sent direct by the hotels to individuals requesting accommodations.

It is not necessary to send a deposit for hotel reservations. If necessary to cancel, Rotarians should do so by 24 May, 1959. If confirmed reservations are not used and not cancelled, the Rotarian concerned has a financial responsibility to the hotel.

For the convenience of those arriving early for the convention, registration and presentation of credentials will begin Saturday afternoon, 6 June, in the Exhibition Hall of Madison Square Garden. Plenary sessions and evening entertainment events will be at Madison Square Garden, beginning with the opening feature on Sunday evening, 7 June.

The registration fee of \$10 U.S. currency per person 16 years of age and older is to be paid when registering in New York. Guests under 16 years of age are not required to pay the registration fee, but must register to receive the convention badge.

A series of Fellowship Dinners is planned for Tuesday evening, 9 June. Tickets for these Dinners may be purchased ONLY after arrival in New York for the convention and before 1:00 P.M. on Monday, 8 June. Tickets will be available at the registration area in Madison Square Garden.

Address all correspondence regarding reservations to the **ROTARY CONVENTION HOTEL COMMITTEE** at above address.

Following is a list of hotels which have committed guest rooms to Rotary International for assignment, and the approximate rates. Each person is requested to indicate his 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice of hotels. If possible, assignments will be made to one of the choices, otherwise to comparable accommodations.

HOTELS and ADDRESSES	Rates for Rooms with Bath				HOTELS and ADDRESSES	Rates for Rooms with Bath			
	Singles	Doubles	Twins	Two-room Suites		Singles	Doubles	Twins	Two-room Suites
ABBEY 151 West 51st St. 2 East 86th St.	\$ 8.00-10.50	\$10.50-13.50	\$13.00-16.00	—	KNICKERBOCKER 120 West 45th St.	\$ 4.00- 6.50	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$ 8.50-11.00	\$12.00-15.00
ADAMS 10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	22.50-25.00	—	LEXINGTON Lexington Ave. at 48th St.	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	25.00-30.00
ALAMAC Broadway at 71st St.	5.50- 8.50	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	13.00-14.00	MANGER VANDERBILT Park Ave. and 34th St.	7.50-19.50	11.50-19.50	14.00-19.50	24.50-32.00
ALGONQUIN 89 West 44th St.	9.50-14.50	13.50-17.50	13.50-17.50	26.00-25.00	MANHATTAN Eighth Ave. and 44th St.	9.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-18.00	30.00-36.00
ASTOR Broadway and 44th St.	10.00-15.00	13.00-20.50	14.50-20.50	20.50-50.00	MANHATTAN TOWERS Broadway and 78th St.	4.50- 6.50	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-15.00
BARBizon-PLAZA 108 Central Park South	10.50-14.00	15.50-20.00	15.50-20.00	35.00	MARTINIQUÉ Broadway and 32nd St.	6.50-11.00	9.00-14.50	9.50-14.50	15.00-25.00
BARCLAY 111 East 48th St.	14.50-21.00	18.50-21.50	22.50-27.00	32.00-55.00	MAYFLOWER 15 Central Park West	11.00-16.00	—	13.00-18.00	23.00-28.00
BEAUX ARTS 310 East 44th St.	12.00-19.00	—	15.00-22.00	22.00-37.00	NEW WESTON Madison Ave. at 50th St.	9.00-14.00	14.00-22.00	14.00-22.00	24.00-36.00
BECKMAN TOWER 49th St. at First Ave.	7.50- 9.50	12.00-17.00	12.00-17.00	17.00-25.00	NEW YORKER Eighth Ave. and 34th St.	8.00-14.00	11.00-18.00	14.50-22.00	30.00-75.00
BELMONT PLAZA Lexington Ave. at 49th St.	9.00-12.00	11.00-15.85	13.85-16.85	25.00-45.00	PARAMOUNT 235 West 46th St.	6.50-10.50	8.00-15.00	11.00-17.00	22.00-30.00
BELVEDERE 319 West 48th St.	8.00- 8.00	9.00-10.50	10.50-13.00	16.00-20.00	PARIS West End Ave. at 97th St.	5.00- 6.50	7.00- 8.50	11.00-13.50	—
BILTMORE Madison Ave. and 43rd St.	8.00-18.95	12.00-20.95	17.45-22.95	25.00-50.00	PARK SHERATON Seventh Ave. and 56th St.	8.00-15.00	13.00-19.00	13.00-19.00	18.00-35.00
BRISTOL 129 West 48th St.	8.00- 8.00	9.00-13.00	10.00-14.00	18.00-20.00	PICCADILLY 227 West 45th St.	7.50- 8.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	20.00-24.00
CENTURY 111 West 48th St.	7.95- 9.95	12.95-14.95	12.95-14.95	—	PLAZA Fifth Ave. and 59th St.	—	—	18.00-26.00	35.00-55.00
CHATHAM 33 East 48th St.	12.00-15.00	18.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	30.00-50.00	PLYMOUTH 163 West 49th St.	6.25- 9.00	9.00-14.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-22.00
HESTERFIELD 130 West 49th St.	5.00- 6.00	8.00- 9.00	10.00-12.00	—	PRESIDENT 234 West 48th St.	6.00- 9.00	10.00-14.00	12.00-16.00	15.00-24.00
LARIDGE 160 West 44th St.	—	10.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	—	PRINCE GEORGE 14 East 28th St.	9.00-12.00	11.00-13.50	12.00-14.50	22.50-35.00
COLISEUM HOUSE 228 West 71st St.	5.00- 7.00	10.00-14.00	12.00-18.00	16.00-22.00	ROGER SMITH Lexington Ave. and 47th St.	8.00-13.00	—	13.00-17.00	20.00-30.00
DOMMODORE Lexington Ave. and 42nd St.	10.50-15.50	13.50-18.50	14.50-18.50	20.00-50.00	RHOOSEVELT Madison Ave. and 45th St.	7.00-19.50	12.00-22.50	14.00-24.50	37.00-45.00
CONCOURSE PLAZA Grand Concourse and 161st St.	6.50- 9.00	12.00-16.00	12.00-16.00	25.00-30.00	ST. MORITZ 50 Central Park South	10.00-15.00	12.00-18.00	13.00-20.00	20.00-75.00
CORNISH ARMS Eighth Ave. and 23rd St.	5.50	8.00	8.00	—	ST. REGIS Fifth Ave. and 55th St.	17.00-20.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	35.00-60.00
DIPLOMAT 108 West 43rd St.	6.50- 8.00	8.50-10.00	9.50-10.50	—	SAVOY HILTON Fifth Ave. and 58th St.	14.00-17.00	—	19.00-26.00	28.00-55.00
DIXIE 250 West 43rd St.	8.50-11.00	11.00-14.00	12.00-15.00	—	SEYMOUR 50 West 45th St.	9.00-12.00	—	14.00-16.00	18.00-20.00
DORSET 30 West 54th St.	13.00-15.00	—	17.00-19.00	32.00-34.00	SHELBURNE Lexington Ave. and 37th St.	9.85-12.85	12.85-15.85	12.85-15.85	16.00-24.00
DRAKE 440 Park Ave.	16.00-21.00	20.00-27.00	20.00-27.00	36.00-42.00	SHELTON TOWERS Lexington Ave. and 49th St.	9.00-14.00	14.00-22.00	16.00-24.00	20.00-40.00
EDISON 228 West 47th St.	8.00- 9.00	12.50-13.50	13.50-14.50	22.50-27.50	SHERATON-EAST Park Ave. and 51st St.	16.00-25.00	20.00-29.00	20.00-29.00	34.00-70.00
EMBASSY Broadway and 70th St.	7.00	8.00	8.00	14.00-18.00	SHERATON-MC ALPIN Broadway and 34th St.	9.85-12.50	12.85-15.50	12.85-15.50	25.00-35.00
EMPIRE Broadway and 83rd St.	5.50- 7.50	8.00-11.50	8.50-12.50	14.50-16.50	STATLER HILTON Seventh Ave. and 33rd St.	8.00-14.00	11.00-18.00	15.00-22.00	36.00-75.00
ESPLANADE 305 West End Ave.	7.00- 9.00	9.00-11.00	11.00-14.00	16.00-24.00	TAFT Seventh Ave. at 50th St.	10.00-12.50	14.00-16.00	15.50-18.00	—
ESSEX HOUSE 160 Central Park South	—	18.00-25.00	18.00-25.00	35.00-55.00	TIMES SQUARE 255 West 43rd St.	6.00- 8.50	9.50-11.50	10.50-13.00	—
FIFTH AVENUE 24 Fifth Ave.	9.00-14.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-19.00	25.00-40.00	TOWERS 25 Clark St. (Brooklyn)	6.50- 9.50	8.50-11.00	9.50-13.00	16.00-25.00
GOTHAM Fifth Ave. at 58th St.	12.00-16.00	18.00-26.00	17.00-23.00	28.00-45.00	TUDOR 304 East 42nd St.	5.00- 7.00	9.00-14.00	9.00-14.00	—
GOVERNOR CLINTON Seventh Ave. at 31st St.	—	14.50-19.00	15.50-19.00	27.50-47.50	VICTORIA Seventh Ave. at 51st St.	8.00-11.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-15.00	—
GRAMERCY PARK Lexington Ave. at 21st St.	9.00-12.00	12.00-16.00	12.00-18.00	18.00-35.00	WALDORF-ASTORIA Park Ave. and 50th St.	12.00-15.00	16.00-25.00	18.00-25.00	35.00-50.00
GREAT NORTHERN 118 West 57th St.	6.75- 9.50	9.25- 9.75	9.25-11.00	14.00-20.00	WALES 129 Madison Ave.	—	5.00	8.00	8.00
HENRY HUDSON 353 West 57th St.	7.00-10.00	10.00-16.00	11.00-16.50	20.00-50.00	WELLINGTON Seventh Ave. and 55th St.	8.00-12.50	11.00-17.00	13.00-19.00	15.00-35.00
KING EDWARD 120 West 44th St.	8.00-10.00	8.00-14.00	8.00-16.00	15.00-18.00	WOODSTOCK 127 West 43rd St.	6.50- 7.50	8.50-10.00	9.50-12.00	14.00-16.00

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at lowest cost"**

says



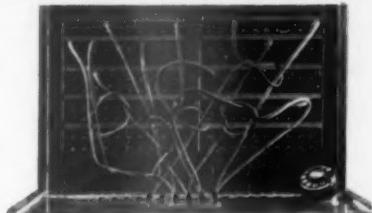
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A half-column advertisement for The Rotarian prepared and placed by The John Marshall Ziv Company, Chicago, Illinois, advertising agency for Dukane Corp.

**CIRCULATION: 354,620 —
Six-month average ending
June 30, 1958,**

The ROTARIAN

An International Magazine



1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois

